Jos D Armitage

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1776. THE CENTENNIAL. 1876.

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All articles marked, nothing less than 99 cents.
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FURNITURE,
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c.,
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Furniture,
Window Shades, Draperies and Cornices, Hair and Spring Mattresses to order.
Lace Curtains Cleaned and Hung equal to new.
234 N. 16th Street, Philadelphia.
Prompt attention given to all orders. 130

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Photographic Art Galleries,
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J. B. BUTTERFIELD'S
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PHILADELPHIA.
☞ No stairs to climb. 72

From Macmillan's Magazine.
UNGATHERED LOVE.

BY PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

When the Autumn winds go wailing
 Through branches yellow and brown,
When the gray sad light is falling,
 And the day is going down—
I hear the desolate evening sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early Spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

I and my love we dwelt apart,
 We twain may never be one—
We shall never stand heart to heart,
 Then what can be said or done,
When winds, and waters, and song-birds sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early Spring,
And which no heart had for gathering?

When the day is over and night descends,
 And dark mists circle and rise,
I fall asleep, and slumber befriends,
 For I dream of April skies
But I wake to hear the silence sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early Spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

When the dawn comes in with wind and rain,
 And birds awake in the eves,
And rain-drops smite the window-pane,
 And drench the eddying leaves—
I hear the voice of the daybreak sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early Spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

From The Medical and Surgical Reporter.
VEGETARIANISM A CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. C. O. Groom Napier read a paper on this subject. He said that more than twenty years ago he read in Liebig's "Animal Chemistry" how the use of cod liver oil had a tendency to promote the disinclination for the use of wine, and how most people found that they could take wine with animal food, but not with farinaceous or amylaceous food. He was at that time a vegetarian, and he felt in his own person the truth of this statement of Liebig, as did also some members of his family, who, after becoming vegetarians had no inclination for alcoholic liquors, although brought up to their moderate use.

He was induced thus to inquire whether vegetarianism might not be a valuable cure for intemperance. Having applied it successfully to twenty-four cases he would briefly give the results: One person, aged 61, of a Scotch aristocratic family, had contracted habits of intemperance in India; his habit was to eat scarcely any bread, fat or vegetables. His breakfast was mostly salt fish and a little bread, his dinner consisted of joint and very little else; and he consumed during the day from a pint to a quart of whiskey, and was not sober more than half his time. He was induced to return to the oatmeal porridge breakfast, and adopt a diet for dinner of which boiled haricot beans or peas formed an important part. About this time his wife became so alarmed as to the consequences of the cattle plague that all the family were put upon a vegetarian diet. The husband grumbled very much at first but his taste for whiskey entirely disappeared, and in nine months from the time he commenced eating largely of beans, and two months from the time he became an entire vegetarian. He relinquished alcoholic liquor entirely, and had not returned to either flesh or alcohol. The author also instanced the case of an analytical chemist, aged 32, who was given to intemperance, but who, on having his attention drawn to Liebig's statement was induced to adopt a vegetarian diet, and following up this before six weeks he was a total abstainer. As other instances, he mentioned a lady of independent means, a clergyman, a country gentleman, a girl of 19, a man and his wife and sister (all over 40 years of age), a bedridden gentleman (cured in 30 days), a captain in the merchant service, a half-pay officer, a clergyman and his wife, both of intemperate habits, who were cured by a diet mainly farinaceous. A gentleman of 60 had been addicted for thirty-five years to intemperate habits and his constitution was shattered. After an attack of delirium tremens he was induced to adopt a farinaceous diet, which cured him in seven months,—he was very thin but his weight increased 28 pounds. Two sisters, members of a family noted for intemperate habits, adopted vegetarianism, and were cured in about a year. A clerk who had lost several situations through intemperance was cured by vegetarianism, and was taken back by his employer at a higher salary than he ever received. A governess, aged 30, lost her situation through intemperance, and was cured by adopting a farinaceous diet in nine weeks. Two military pensioners were cured in six months. Three old sailors were cured in like manner in the same period. The author then mentioned various articles of diet which he regarded as specially antagonistic to alcohol. These were: macaroni, haricot beans, green dried peas and lentils soaked for 24 hours, well boiled with onions and celery; rice and highly glutinous bread.

The author stated that he had himself found his health benefited by a vegetarian diet, and all whom he had induced to adopt it had received similar benefit. After pointing out the increased economy of this diet, he recommended those who had a distaste for it to try seaside or mountain air. He then alluded to the increase of national wealth which would arise from the employment of land now growing barley, for other purposes,—and added that nations living on farinaceous diet are less given to drunkenness than meat eating populations.

FAULTS OF TEMPER.—Few men have sweet tempers, or hold such as they possess under steady, invariable control, though there are men who, without this sweetness of nature, however much tried, never seem to lose their self-command. No public man can get on long who has not his temper well in hand; but with the same amount of inflammable particles, men differ very much on the occasions that set fire to them. Some people, who are all composure when we might reasonably expect and justly excuse an explosion, will break down into peevishness or passing frenzy on slight provocations.—We have known men, quite remarkable for a well-bred serenity, be unreasonably and childishly testy at some transient annoyance of a sort they are not used to. Highly sensitive organizations and intellects, kept on the stretch, are always irritable. De Quincey, who has no heroes, says that Wordsworth, with all his philosophy, had fits of ill-temper, though the unexampled sweetness of his wife's temper made it impossible to quarrel with her. Nor does the field in which temper exercises itself make much difference. A divine defending his favorite views is as peppery as any laymen; while he flushes and his eye gleams and scintillates with less consciousness of the spirit that arouses the glare than the disputant in secular matters—the distinction between zeal and temper being more easily drawn by his opponent or observer than by himself. How often we read of meetings between religious and philanthropic leaders, looked forward to as a great occasion by their followers, leaving only painful regrets, through some accidental sparks falling upon the combustible elements in the composition of one or both. The two great hymn-writers and Christians, Newton and Toplady, met but once, and but for a few minutes, yet something passed—a trifling jest—which upset Toplady's equanimity, and made his parting words, we are told by the friendly bystander, not very courteous.

"I'VE HEARD THEE TRY!"—There is a minister in Vermont who, as one old lady said of him, is particularly "neat at funerals." It is not unusual for people in neighboring towns to send for him on such occasions. In one instance he went several miles on an uncomfortable day to attend the funeral of the wife of a man of some prominence. As he was about starting for home, the bereaved husband took him by the hand and said, "I am very grateful to you for this day's service, and hope I may be able some time to do as much for you." One day in passing along the street, the same minister overtook a Quaker lady, and politely assisted her in opening a gate. As she was a comparative stranger in town, he said, "You do not know me perhaps, I am Mr. ——. Haven't you heard me preach?" "I have heard thee try!" was her quick and ready rejoinder.

WOMEN AND DEVILS.—Old Winston was a negro preacher in Virginia, and his ideas of theology and human nature were often very original. A gentleman thus accosted the old gentleman one Sunday: "Winston, I understand you believe every woman has seven devils. How can you prove it?" "Well, sah, did you never read in de Bible how seven debbles were cast out'er Mary Magalin?" "Oh, yes! I've read that." "Did you ebber hear of 'em bein' cast out of any oder woman, sah?" "No, I never did." "Well, den, all de odders got 'em yet."

A pretty young lady lawyer of Chicago always declines divorce cases. Her argument on that score is short and sweet, viz.: every woman who accepts a husband should forever thereafter during life be compelled to live with him, whether ugly, shabby, good bad or indifferent.

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ABORIGINAL FRAGMENTS.

A COLLECTION OF ANECDOTES EXHIBITING THE MANNERS, CUSTOMS, TRAITS, AND AMUSEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THEIR DOMESTIC RELATIONS AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES, SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE, HISTORICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL LEGENDS, INCIDENTS OF WARFARE, ETC.

—"Traditions, and proud tales
Of other days, exploits of chieftains bold,
Dauntless and terrible."—

XXII.

WOOING A CROW AMAZON.

Notwithstanding the uneventful life of drudgery and privation which Indian women generally lead, occasionally an extraordinary character among them presents an episode of absorbing interest. Such is the story of the wooing of Pine Leaf, a Crow heroine, as told, in his autobiography, by "James P. Beckwourth, Mountaineer, Scout, Pioneer, and chief of the Crow Nation."

"In connection with my experience, I conceive it to be my duty to devote a few lines to one of the bravest women that ever lived, namely, Pine Leaf—in Indian, Barcheeampe. For an Indian, she possessed great intellectual powers. She was endowed with extraordinary muscular strength, with the activity of the cat and the speed of the antelope. Her features were pleasing, and her form symmetrical. She had lost a brother in an attack on our village—a great brave, and her twin brother. He was a fine specimen of the race of red men, and bade fair to rise to distinction; but he was struck down in his strength, and Pine Leaf was left to avenge his death. She was at that time twelve years of age, and she solemnly vowed that she would never marry until she had killed, with her own hand, a hundred of the enemy. Whenever a war-party started, Pine Leaf was the first to volunteer to accompany them. Her presence caused much amusement to the old veterans; but if she lacked physical strength, she always rode the fleetest horses, and none of the warriors could outstrip her. All admired her for her ambition, and as she advanced in years, many of the braves grew anxious for the speedy accomplishment of her vow. She had chosen my party to serve in, and when I engaged in the fiercest struggles, no one was more promptly at my side than the young heroine. She seemed incapable of fear; and when she arrived at womanhood, could fire a gun without flinching, and use the Indian weapons with as great dexterity as the most accomplished warrior.

"I began to feel more than a common attachment toward her. Her intelligence charmed me, and her modest and becoming demeanor singled her out from her sex. One day, while riding leisurely along, I asked her to marry me, provided we both returned safe. She flashed her dark eye, and said, 'You have too many wives already. Do you suppose I would break my vow to the Great Spirit? He sees and bears all things; He would be angry with me, and would not suffer me to live to avenge my brother's death.'

"I told her that my medicine said I must marry her, and then I could never be killed or vanquished in battle. She laughed, and replied, 'I will marry you.'

"'When we return?' I inquired.

"'No; but when the pine leaves turn yellow.'

"I reflected that it would soon be autumn, and regarded the promise as valid. A few days afterward, it occurred to my mind that pine leaves do not turn, and I saw I had been practiced upon. When I spoke to her again on the subject, I said,

"'Pine Leaf, you promised to marry me when the pine leaves turn yellow; it has occurred to me that they never grow yellow.'

"She returned no answer except a hearty laugh.

"'Am I to understand that you never intend to marry?' I inquired.

"'Yes; I will marry you,' she said, with a coquettish smile.

"'But when?'

"'When you shall find a red-headed Indian.'

"I saw I advanced nothing by importuning her, so for the time let the matter rest.

"In a battle, which came off soon after this conversation, the heroine was unusually successful. Pine Leaf had captured two prisoners, and offered me one of them to wife. I answered,

"'You told me once I had already wives enough; I will not add to their number until I marry the heroine of the Crow nation.'

"'Ah! you have found the red-headed Indian then,' she said, laughing mockingly.

"She always received my advances with such unsatisfactory *nonchalance*, that it was with some unpleasantness of feeling I approached the subject. But the more I saw of her lofty bearing, and witnessed the heroic deeds that she performed, the more ardent became my attachment to her. When she was by my side in battle, it seemed as if I had increased strength and courage; when she was away, which happened rarely, I felt a vacancy which no other warrior could supply. There was none bolder than herself, and she knew it; there were others of greater strength, but her deficiency in muscular power was more than indemnified by her cat-like agility, and she would kill her foe while others were preparing to attack."

Beckwourth, like many other lovers, rejoices very much in the fact that he has annoyed his mistress. He relates the incident as follows: "Of course," speaking of a foray on the enemy, "Pine Leaf was swifter on foot than any warrior, and we were on foot during this excursion. On seeing us advance, a young Indian, about sixteen, took to his heels, running like a deer. The heroine made after him with her antelope speed, certain to catch him. The fugitive did his best to escape, frequently looking back. Seeing his pursuer must overtake him, and not relishing the idea of having a lance transfix his body—for she was preparing to hurl it—he suddenly stopped and faced about, at the same time throwing down his bow, and holding up both hands to beg for his life. She did what no other warrior of ours would have done—her woman's heart took pity on the poor fellow; she spared his life and marched him back captive. He being her prisoner, no one had authority over his life but herself. He was a fine-looking young man, but when he was brought among the Crow warriors he trembled in every joint, expecting nothing less than to be killed. I thought this too good an opportunity for a joke not to make use of it. 'I see' said I, addressing myself to Pine Leaf, 'you have refused all our braves that you might win a husband from the enemy.' All the warriors shouted at this sally; but the poor girl was sadly perplexed, and knew not what to do or say. We rallied her so much on her conquest that she finally became quite angry, and I did not know whether she would run her prize through or not."

The necessity occurring, Beckwourth, much to the regret of his people, goes to St. Louis. While absent, a party of trappers who had heard of his departure, having fallen in with a number of Crows, informed them, from mere mischief, that "the great white chief had killed Beckwourth because he left the whites and came to live among the Indians." The story was carried to the village, and the excitement exceeded all bounds. A council was immediately called to decide upon measures of vengeance. It was determined to proceed to the trading-post, and kill every white man there, and then send out parties and have a general massacre of all who were living in the country. To carry out this intention the whole nation settled about the trading-post occupied by the whites. The head-man, Mr. Tulleck, in vain attempted to contradict the news of Beckwourth's death, but finally succeeded in having the hour of vengeance put off, until he had time to send to St. Louis and bring Beckwourth back, which was to be done "before the time the cherries turned red."

A daring man volunteered to take Tulleck's message to St. Louis, and by a miracle succeeded in reaching that place. Mr. Chouteau, chief of the Fur Company, on receipt of the message sought Beckwourth, and urged him instantly to return to the nation. He consented. The distance to be traveled was two thousand seven hundred miles, which he accomplished in fifty-three days, arriving within sight of the beleagued fort "just before the cherries were ripe."

On accomplishing this, Beckwourth says: "I rested on a gentle rise of ground to contemplate the mass of people I saw before me. There they lay, in their absorbing devotedness to their absent chief; day and night for long months they had staid by that wooden inclosure watching for my return, or to take fearful vengeance upon their prey. They had loved the whites; but those whites had now killed their chief because he had returned to his own people to fight for his kindred and nation—the chief who had loved them so much, and made them rich and strong. They were now feared by their enemies and respected by all; their prairies were covered by thousands of horses, and their lodges were full of wealth derived from the whites. For this the white chief had killed him, and a war of extermination was denounced against them. The fort and its inmates were within their grasp; if the Crane (Tulleck) would redeem his pledge, and produce their missing chief, all were well; but if the appointed time passed by, and he were not forthcoming, it was fearful to contemplate the vengeance they would inflict. When I thought of those contemptible wretches who, merely to wanton with the faith the artless savages reposed in them, could fabricate a lie, and arouse all this impending danger, I felt that a death at the stake would not transcend their deserts."

Beckwourth camped in sight of the nation at night, and on the following morning presented himself. "I put my horse into speed, and rode among the Indians. I made the usual salutation on arriving before them, and riding through their ranks sullenly, I repeated two or three times, 'I am angry.' Every eye was turned on me, but not a warrior stirred; the women seized their children and ran into their lodges; the 'Medicine Calf' (Beckwourth) had arrived, but he was angry. I advanced to the strong and well-secured gate of the fort, and struck it a heavy blow with my battle-ax. 'Hallo, boys!' I shouted, 'open your gate and admit a friend.' 'Jim Beckwourth! By Heavens, Jim Beckwourth!' was repeated from tongue to tongue. The gates flew open upon their massive hinges; and as I rode through I said, 'Leave the gates open, boys; there is no longer danger.' I exchanged but few words with Mr. Tulleck, as I had a difficult task before me. The people I had to mollify were subject to strange caprices, and I had not resolved what policy to adopt toward them. I went and sat down sullenly, hanging my head so low that my chin rested upon my breast; this was a token of my displeasure."

The braves came round him slowly. The brave old "Yellow Belly" was the first one to speak, and what he said was to the purpose. He defended the conduct of the Crows, and justified the proposed act of vengeance if Beckwourth had been killed. Beckwourth had nothing to answer; the spell was not broken; his head again fell upon his breast. The unpleasant suspense was finally relieved by Pine Leaf, who came to the rescue, and thus addressed the assembled multitude:

"Warriors! I am now about to make a great sacrifice for my people. For many winters I have been on the war-path with you; I shall tread that path no more; you have now to fight the enemy without me. When I laid down my needle and my beads, and took up the battle-ax and the lance, my arm was weak; but few winters had passed over my head. My brother had been killed by the enemy, and was gone to the hunting ground of the Great Spirit. I saw him in my dreams. He would beckon for his sister to come to him. It was my heart's desire to go to him, but I wished first to become a warrior, that I might avenge his death before I went away. I said I would kill one hundred foes before I married any living man. I have kept my word, as our great chief and medicine man can tell you. As my arm increased in strength, the enemy learned to fear me. I have accomplished the task I set before me; henceforward I leave the war-paths of my people; I have fought my last battle, and hurled my last lance: I am a warrior no more.

"To-day the 'Medicine Calf' has returned. He has returned angry at the follies of his people, and they fear that he will leave them again. They believe that he loves me, and that my devotion to him will attach him to the nation; I therefore bestow myself upon him; perhaps he will be contented with me, and leave us no more. Warriors, farewell!"

She then entered the fort, and said: "Sparrowhawks!* One who has followed you for so many winters is about to leave your war-path forever. When have you seen Barcheeampe shrink from the charge? You have seen her lance red with the blood of the enemy more than ten times ten. You know what her vow was, and you know she has kept her word. Many of you have tried to make her break her word, which you knew she had passed to the Great Spirit when she lost her brother. But you found that, though a woman, she had the heart of a warrior. Do not turn your heads but listen. You have seen that a woman can keep her word. During many winters that I have followed you faithfully on the war-path, you have refused to let me into the war-path secret, although you tell it to stripplings on their second excursion. It was unfair that I could not know it; that I must be sent away with the women and children, when the secret was made known to these one-battle braves. If you had seen fit to tell it to me, it would have been secret until my death; but let it go—I care no farther for it.

"I am about to sacrifice what I have always chosen to preserve—my liberty. The back of my steed has been my lodge and my home. On his back, armed with my lance and battle-ax, I knew no fear. The 'Medicine Calf,' who fighting by my side has displayed a noble courage and a lofty spirit, has won from my heart what no other warrior has ever won—the promise to marry him when my vow was fulfilled. He has done much for our people; he has fought their enemies and spilled his blood for them. When I shall become his wife I shall be fond and faithful to him. My heart feels pure before the Great Spirit and the sun. When I shall be no more on the war-path, obey the voice of the 'Medicine Calf,' and you will grow stronger and stronger; we will continue a great and happy people, and he will leave us no more. I have done."

She then approached Beckwourth, every eye being intently fixed upon her. She placed her hand under his chin, and lifted his head forcibly up. "Look at me," she said, "I know your heart is crying for the follies of your people; but let it cry no more. I know you have ridden day and night to keep us from evil. You have made us strong, and your desire is to preserve us in our strength. Now stay at home with us; you will not be obliged to go to war more than twice in twelve moons. And now, my friend, I am yours, after you have so long been seeking me; I believe you love me, for you have often told me you did: and I believe you have not a forked tongue. Our lodge shall be a happy one; and when you depart to the happy hunting ground, I will be ready there to welcome you. This day I become your wife. Barcheeampe *is a warrior no more.*"

* The name the Crows use when speaking of themselves.

WAS SHE A BRICK.

It was one of the handsomest packets on the river, and among the passengers bound for Vicksburg were a Georgian and his wife, who had relatives in Mississippi.

He was a large sized, handsome looking man, and she was a pleasant looking little woman, with blue eyes and short chestnut curls. One would have said that she would have screamed at a tilt of the boat.

He sat smoking with other gentlemen after she had retired to her state room, and the cabin was entirely clear of ladies when some one proposed a game of cards. In ten minutes after, half a dozen men were shuffling cards over cabin tables, and the Georgian was matched against a stranger to all on board. He was a quiet, courteous, well dressed man, and had been taken for a traveler in search of health. He was lucky with his cards, but he did not propose playing for stakes. It was the nettled Georgian who proposed it. He called himself a champion hand at poker, and when he found that he had met his equal, he determined to test the stranger's financial mettle.

They had fifty dollars on the table when the captain looked into the cabin. He caught the Georgian's eye and gave him to understand that his opponent was a river blackleg, but the other gentleman had dropped their cards and crowded around, money was up, and the information had come too late. Besides, the Georgian was doing well enough, and he flattered himself that he could teach the courteous blackleg a lesson.

It was a very quiet group around the table, and after the play had continued for fifteen minutes the gentlemen spoke in whispers, and some of them were reminded of old times on the Mississippi, when gamblers had the run of every boat.

The Georgian had luck with him from the start, and while he looked smiling and confident, the gambler appeared to grow excited and uneasy. His money was raked across the table until the Georgian had $200 in greenbacks before him. The stakes had been light up to this time, both men seeming to fear each other's skill. The Georgian proposed to increased them; the gambler agreed. In ten minutes the latter had his $200 back. Luck had returned. The Georgian lost $20; then $50; then $80; then $100.

The gambler's face wore a quiet smile—the Georgian became nervous. His hands trembled as he held up the cards, and his face was wet with moisture.

"Come, gentlemen," said one of the group, "let's have a general hand for amusement and then turn in."

The Georgian looked up with a fixed glance and replied:

"I have lost $400; he must give me a fair show!"

The play went on. The heap of greenbacks at the gambler's right hand grew larger. Once in a while the Georgian won, but he lost $10 for every one gained. He finally laid down his cards, pulled out a roll of bills from a breast pocket, and counted out $800. That was his pile. In less than ten minutes every dollar of it had been added to the gambler's heap.

"Gentlemen, will you smoke?" asked the gambler, as he turned around and drew his cigar case.

They knew his character in spite of his disguise, and they refused.

"I am sorry for my friend," he continued, biting at the end of a cigar, "but you will agree that the play was fair."

The Georgian had passed out on the promenade deck. The gambler turned to his stack of bills, and was counting them, when there was a sharp exclamation, the sound of a brief struggle, and the little woman with the blue eyes and chestnut curls entered the cabin. She was half undressed, a shawl thrown over her shoulders, and she had a revolver in her hand.

No one had seen her leave her state room and cross the cabin. No one knew that her husband had the revolver in his hand as she softly came upon him. "Go back" he whispered—"I am coming in a moment!"

With a swift motion she seized the weapon, wrenched it from his grasp, and as she came down the cabin to the table at which the gambler sat, and around which half a dozen men yet lingered, her blue eyes were full of fire.

The gambler looked up.

The hammer of the revolver came up with a double click.

The white arm stretched out, and the muzzle of the revolver looked straight into the gambler's face.

He turned pale; the men fell back.

For half a minute the deep silence was broken only by the splash of the paddle wheels.

"Go!" she said.

He looked into her flashing eyes as if he could bluff her.

"Go!"

He rose up and reached for the money.

"Leave it!" she whispered, making a threatening motion with the revolver.

He retreated back.

She followed.

Foot by foot he backed across the cabin, the muzzle of the revolver always on a line with his face. He backed through the door on to the promenade deck and the railing was there.

"Jump!" she whispered.

The boat was running along within 300 feet of the shore. Over the rail to the water was a terrible leap.

"You can have the money!" he said.

"Jump!" she repeated.

"I will not!"

The arm came up a little, and the light from the cabin showed him a cold, strange, determined look on her face. He turned about, shivered, and was over the raft, leaping far out and unable to suppress a cry of alarm as he felt himself going down.

The boat swept along, her arm fell, and re-entering the cabin, she sat down, leaned her head on the table and wept bitterly.

The passengers said she was a "brick."

Was she?

An autograph collector, knowing the lively antipathy of Oliver Wendall Holmes to creatures of his class, and wishing to capture a specimen of the metaphysician's chirography, adopted the heartless subterfuge of asking by letter: "Which do you think the best dictionary—Webster's or Worcester's?"—a question which he believed Holmes' courtesy would compel him to answer. The return mail brought a single sheet of note paper, on which was neatly pasted the one word, clipped from the writer's own letter, "Webster's." Cruel, but good!

When the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, the Chancellor asked him, "How many legs has a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean," answered Lord Bradford, "a live or dead sheep?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor. "No, my lord," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference. A living sheep may have four legs; a dead sheep has only two. There are but two legs of mutton; the two fore legs are shoulders."

"Do try to talk a little common-sense!" exclaimed a sarcastic young lady to a visitor. "Oh!" was the reply, "but wouldn't that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

From the Cornhill Magazine.
MORNING.

BY W. E. HENLEY.

Day is dawning. Slim and white,
 Through the mists that blind it,
Trembles up the rippling tide
 With the sea behind it.

Like a warrior-angel sped
 On a mighty mission,
Light and life about him shed,
 A transcendent vision.

Mailed in gold and fire he stands,
 And with splendors shaken,
Bids the sleeping seas and lands
 Quicken and awaken.

Day is on us. Dreams are dumb,
 Thought has light for neighbor
Room! the rival giants come—
 Lo, the Sun and Labor.

AUTUMN.

"How cheerless the late blushing face of creation,
 Weary time soon flies in his rapid career,
And fatigued with the work of his own desolation,
 Looks back with a smile on the grave of the year."

The closing season of the year, though undoubtedly a season of pensiveness, brings with it much that is instructive, and much that is interesting. It is a season which no one can approach without emotion, and none can pass through, without feeling how transient and how perishing are the charms of earth. It is then that the proud heart stoops from its dangerous elevation; and the veriest worldling, who would not heed the loudest thunder, is softened into tenderness by the voice of departing nature.

Silent are its whispers, but it speaks to the heart. He bears it to the wind and storm—it sighs from the leafless and desolated fields—it echoes from the ocean and the cloud; and he weeps that such is the frail tenure by which he holds his possessions and his hopes. The falling leaf and the drooping flower are to the unsanctified, but the signal for depression, dispelling the dreams of happiness below and reminding them of the approaching autumn of life when they must sleep in the silent grave. Where—where, can they find consolation, when all the glories of the year are clothed in sackcloth, and all within is a wilderness, and the grave opens before them, and all before them is a dark and fearful mystery? But the Christian—if his earthly comforts die, he knows that his Redeemer lives. If the blossom fades—if the winds arise, and the winter gathers; he feels that his hopes are fixed on the Rock of Ages, and cannot be shaken by the whirlwinds of earth. The same decay, the same glooms and inclemencies which sadden the minds of others, awaken in the Christian reanimated zeal, quickening the pulse of moral feeling, and teaching him the value of his inheritance beyond the grave. Now he feels that this is not his home. Earth dwindles into insignificance; wealth and beauty lose their luster; titles and dignities cease to charm; and a soothing melancholy comes over him, which dims the splendors of earthly glory, and brings nearer the visions of a brighter world. Under the influence of such impressions, he is proof against the calamities of life; afflictions cannot dismay, poverty cannot depress, misfortune cannot alienate—amid reproaches and suffering and death he is still unmoved, looking forward to that eternal Spring, when the storms of life shall cease forever.

Such very briefly is the separate influence of Autumn, on the unsanctified and the Christian. It brings with it also many lessons of practical morality, which are common to mankind. The harvest is now past and the summer ended. The bounties of Autumn have been answerable to the labors of seed time. Great have been the rewards of industry, while those who wasted in idleness the season of Spring, are left to starve on the crumbs of charity. From the Spring of Nature, blooming with beauty and inviting the hand of cultivation, we are almost insensibly transported to the Spring of Human Life. It is then that those deep-rooted sentiments and prejudices are implanted, which determine the sphere, either of greatness or infamy; in which we are to act and exert so powerful an influence on the character and conduct through every period of our existence. A slight error in principle, admitted in youth, and cherished in our advancing years, may fix a stain upon the character which eternity cannot efface. It is usually in the spring of life, if ever, that the seeds of benevolence and piety and faith are sown, and all those divine virtues are implanted which beautify, and bless the moral world. Here are blossoms far more fragrant and beautiful than deck the face of the natural Spring—which blooms afresh, when all around them withers, and cast a radiance around the darkness of the tomb. If then we would reap a rich harvest of glory in the Autumn of our days, let us cultivate in youth those high, unbending principles of rectitude and goodness, whose native soil is Heaven, and whose fruit is Eternal life.

Another impression, which the season of Autumn is fitted to produce is the vanity of earthly hopes. Where now is the bloom of Spring, the magnificence of Summer? Where are those glowing skies, and that romantic scenery, and all the prophetic visions that then clustered around us? Alas! they are but the emblems of human frailty. In this short and rapid period, which has swept away all the beauties of vegetable nature, other changes and other revolutions have spread their ravages around us. How many—perhaps our friends—perhaps our kindred, have "made their cold beds in the grave of the year!" We survive—how long? No doubt we dream of long life and prosperity—ours we think will be perpetual sunshine—the beams of Heaven will play around our habitations; and when the evening of our days is come, our sun will go down in cloudless serenity. Pleasing but fatal delusion! A few days will tell the tale of our departure—a few more and our memories will have perished—a few more, and the unwary passenger will tread on our graves, and know not that we are there. There is no confidence to be placed in earthly prospects. The most splendid monuments of human greatness are quickly corroded by time, and all that remains of their magnificence is a mass of mighty ruins. Where now are Carthage, Palmyra and Persepolis? Where are Babylon, Athens and Tyre? The winds have swept over their remains—the ivy has wreathed round the fragments of decay—the solitary raven moans undisturbed amid the ruins, announcing to the world that no pomp of earthly greatness can survive the desolations of time.

To the aged, the season that is now passing, brings with it sympathies which mankind perhaps have denied them. With them the Summer scenes of life are past, with all their follies, and pleasures, and hopes; and they are compelled to feel that their winter is near. To such the impressions of Autumn, though tender and affecting, are by no means unwelcome. They accord well with that pensiveness, which is usually attendant on the declining years of life, and which may well arise from the near prospect of exchanging worlds.

Yet amid these gloomy reflections, the pleasing thought arises that Spring will again return. The sun of Heaven will again revisit our inhospitable clime—the forest "will bud and blossom as the rose"—the fields will smile with verdure—the fertilizing showers descend, and the grand animated scenery of nature will be renewed, in all the varieties of awfulness and beauty. And we shall live again. The winter of death will not annihilate the hopes of immortality beyond the grave. Oh! then, if we live worthy of that exalted destination, a scene of glory will open before us, which no tongue can describe—no heart conceive; and which will pour upon the transported believer a flood of light and knowledge, through the ceaseless ages of eternity. Selected

Two merchants at Nashua, N. H., were recently running each other on stockings. The first trader marked down the specimens at his door, and, after his rival had passed and noted the change, resumed the former prices. The trick was repeated every morning for a week or more, until the second trader was selling stockings which cost at wholesale twenty-five cents for five cents. This was the first trader's opportunity. He engaged the services of several girls and boys, and, before the second trader was aware of the fact, his whole stock of stockings had been transferred to the counter of his rival at five cents per pair, and were being sold by him as "a bankrupt lot—at a great sacrifice"—and yet at a splendid profit.

Archdeacon Denison said, not long since, that in his own church he never preached, or allowed his curates to preach, more than ten minutes. He has been outstripped in brevity by Rev. G. Brewin, of Wortley, England, who numbered Mr. Disraeli among his congregation recently, but who cannot be charged with having wasted much of the right honorable gentleman's valuable time, for his sermon was over in seven minutes!

ODDS AND ENDS.

That Mexican baby eater seems to have fully demonstrated the truth of saying that the child is fodder to the man.

Theodore Parker once said he wished that ministers and lecturers would be a little more generous of thought and more stingy of words.

Men and women are extinct,—they died about sixty years ago, and left no heirs. Ladies and gentlemen have usurped their places.

Look to the education of your children; take care that it is of the right kind, and you need have no misgivings about the future.

Who sedulously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.

Profanity never did any man the least good. No man is richer, or happier, or wiser for it. It commends no one to society. It is disgusting to the refined and abominable to the good.

A gentleman asked a negro boy if he wouldn't take a pinch of snuff. "No," replied the darkey, very respectfully, "me thank you. Pomp's nose not hungry."

Purchaser—"K-a-t-l is not the way to spell cattle." Drover (writing the receipt)—"Naebody could spell it wi' this pen. There's ower money drunken bodies usin' it."

Happiness lies beyond either pain or pleasure, is as sublime a thing as virtue itself—indivisible from it; and under this point of view it seems a perilous thing to separate them.

A wife having lost her husband, was inconsolable. "Leave me to my grief!" she cried sobbing; "you know the extreme sensibility of my nerves—a mere nothing upsets them."

Domestic young lady—(making a pie)—"Frank, the kitchen's no place for boys. Has dough such an attraction for you?—Clever youth—"It isn't the *dough*, cousin—it's the *dear*!"

TRANSPARENT GUM.—A little glycerine added to gum or glue is a great improvement, as it prevents the gum or glue becoming brittle, also prevents gummed labels from having a tendency to curl up when being written on.

The New Bedford *Mercury* thinks we should take good care of the poor Indian, because he is so willing to take hair of us.

And by the same token we should present arms to the poor highwayman who presents arms to us.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A French physician has discovered that the peculiar odor of Russia leather has a very beneficial effect upon weak lungs, and he advises consumptive patients to repose upon pillows covered with that material. Pocket-book makers can now get rid of their old stock.

The press of Florida is demanding some restraint on the reckless destruction of game by tourists, who spend months in indiscriminate slaughter, for no other purpose in the world than to say, when they go back home, that they had bagged so many hundred birds, or shot so many deer.

"Now, my boy," said a committee man, "if I had a mince pie, and should give two-twelfths to Jacob, two-twelfths to Harry, two-twelfths to Charley, and should take half to myself, what would there be left? Speak up loud, so the people can hear." "The plate!" shouted the boy.

"Tatoes!" cried a darkey peddler in Richmond, Va. "Hush dat racket; you distract de whole neighborhood," came from a colored woman in the doorway. "You kin hear me, kin you?" "Hear you? I can hear you a mile." "Tank heaven for dat. I hallowin' to be heerd. Tatoes!"

A traveller, being at a coffee-house with some gentlemen, was largely drawing on the credulity of the company. "Where did you say all these wonders happened, sir?" asked a gentleman present. "I really can't exactly say," replied the traveller; "but it was somewhere in Europe—Russia, I think." "I should rather think Itt-a-ly," returned his opponent.

A French machinist has discovered that by keeping his tools constantly wetted with petroleum, he was able to cut metals and alloys with them, although when the tools were used without the oil their edges were soon turned and dulled. The hardest steel can be turned easily, if the tools be thus wet with a mixture of two parts of petroleum and one part of turpentine.

Kaulbach's famous frescoes on the walls of the Berlin Museum were intended by the artist, it is claimed, to foreshadow the destruction of the late Napoleonic empire. Thus, the grand entry of Titus into Jerusalem and the tottering of the Temple on its pillars indicate the capture of Paris by Von Moltke and the pulling down of the Vendome column by the Communists.

You inquire, "How can I prevent my little boy from wearing out the knees of his pants?" That problem has been in the market ever since Eve asked Adam the same thing about young Cain. We only know three sure ways: You can kill the boy, or you can make his pants without any knees; but perhaps the best way would be to get some other little boy, about the same size, to wear the knees out, if you have such objections to your own boy's doing it.

When Mr. Wilberforce, the great anti-slavery advocate (the father of the late Bishop of Winchester), was once a candidate for Parliamentary honors, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offered the compliment of a new gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brother, on which she was saluted with the cry of "Miss Wilberforce forever!" when she pleasantly observed, "I thank you gentlemen; but I cannot agree with you, for I really do not wish to be 'Miss Wilberforce' forever."

Miss Florence Nightingale wrote as follows in response to an invitation to attend the Balaklava banquet, recently held in London: "I beg that you will be so good as to thank 'The Committee Organizing the Balaklava Banquet' for the honor that they have done me in inviting me to be present at the anniversary of the charge, whose wounded we received at Scutari; and to say for me how deeply I regret that it is impossible for me to accept it, as I have been for years entirely a prisoner to my room from illness and overwork (which work still I do, thank God), but that I am ever the army's and their faithful servant."

HOW A WILL WAS FOUND.—An instance of the renewal in sleep of an impression of memory calling up an apparition to enforce it (it is the impression which causes the apparition), occurred near Bath half a century ago, and is related by Miss Cobbe in an article on "Unconscious Cerebration," in *Macmillian's Magazine.* Sir John Miller, a very wealthy gentleman, died, leaving no children. His widow had always understood that she was to have the use of his house for her life, with a very large jointure; but no will making such provisions could be found after his death. The heir-at-law, a distant connection, naturally claimed his rights, but kindly allowed Lady Miller to remain for six months in the house to complete her search for the missing papers. The six months drew at last to a close, and the poor widow had spent fruitless days and weeks in examining every possible place of deposit for the last document, till at last she came to the conclusion that her memory must have deceived her, and that her husband could have made no such promise as she supposed, or had neglected to fulfill it had he made one.

The very last day of her tenure of the house had just dawned, when, in the gray of the morning, Lady Miller drove up to the door of her man of business in Bath, and rushed excitedly to his bedroom door, calling out, "Come to me! I have seen Sir John! There is a will!" The lawyer hastened to accompany her back to her house. All she could tell him was that her deceased husband had appeared to her in the night, standing by her bedside, and had said solemnly, "There is a will!" Where it was, remained uncertain as before. Once more the house was searched in vain from cellar to loft, till finally, wearied and in despair, the lady and her friend found themselves in a garret at the top of the house.

"It is all over," Lady Miller said, "I give it up. My husband deceived me, and I am ruined!"

At that moment she looked at the table over which she was leaning and weeping.

"This table was in his study once. Let us examine it."

They looked, and the missing will, duly signed and sealed, was within it, and the widow was rich to the end of her days. It needs no conjuror to explain how her anxiety called up the myth of Sir John Miller's apparition, and made him say precisely what he had once before really said to her, but of which the memory had waxed faint.

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Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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THE STATE ELECTION.

The following are the official majorities, in the various counties, of Pennsylvania on the Governor's vote at the recent election:

COUNTIES.	Gov. '75. MAJORITIES. Hartranft, R.	Gov. '75. MAJORITIES. Pershing, D.	Lt. Gov. '74. MAJORITIES. Olmstead, R.	Lt. Gov. '74. MAJORITIES. Latta, D.
Adams	531	....	....	445
Allegheny	5861	....	....	2015
Armstrong	464	....	357	....
Beaver	384	....	397	....
Bedford	....	193	....	425
Berks	....	6309	....	6201
Blair	545	....	161	....
Bradford	2261	....	1955	....
Bucks	....	287	....	1961
Butler	....	95	....	825
Cambria	....	1076	....	1141
Cameron	76	....	39	....
Carbon	....	361	....	366
Centre	....	1407	....	925
Chester	2010	....	1768	....
Clarion	....	1055	....	1300
Clearfield	....	1454	....	1462
Clinton	....	845	....	955
Columbia	....	2143	....	1833
Crawford	420	....	97	....
Cumberland	....	706	....	1405
Dauphin	1970	....	1196	....
Delaware	1996	....	1362	....
Elk	....	554	....	663
Erie	1055	....	475	....
Fayette	....	827	....	1103
Forest	57	....	39	....
Franklin	120	....	....	274
Fulton	....	275	....	339
Greene	....	1182	....	1191
Huntingdon	....	59	....	251
Indiana	1045	....	1896	....
Jefferson	....	327	....	165
Juniata	....	572	....	502
Lancaster	5141	....	4367	....
Lawrence	808	....	1470	....
Lebanon	1251	....	1138	....
Lehigh	....	2128	....	1626
Luzerne	....	1405	....	1691
Lycoming	....	1178	....	962
Mercer	644	....	459	....
McKean	....	56	....	73
Mifflin	....	140	....	167
Monroe	....	1068	....	1520
Montgomery	55	....	....	473
Montour	....	321	....	540
Northampton	....	2804	....	2070
Northumberland	....	876	....	784
Perry	....	10	....	145
Philadelphia	17,262	....	12,963	....
Pike	....	222	....	301
Potter	211	....	191	....
Schuylkill	....	1058	....	1663
Snyder	349	....	305	....
Somerset	1300	....	1208	....
Sullivan	....	385	....	407
Susquehanna	566	....	859	....
Tioga	2634	....	1016	....
Union	666	....	693	....
Venango	93	....	26	....
Warren	317	....	346	....
Washington	154	....	....	51
Wayne	....	581	....	197
Westmoreland	....	1286	....	1883
Wyoming	....	345	....	198
York	....	3032	....	3028
	50,469	38,659	35,748	40,447
	38,659			35,748
	11,810			4,679

Bakerville and Vicinity.

The Y. M. C. A., last Friday evening, was lecture night, and there was a good turnout to hear the Rev. Mr. Collier, of Richboro',—his subject: "Infidelity unmasked" was handled in a masterly manner. Mr. Collier's style of speaking is earnest and stirring, with witty and pointed illustrations. At the close of the lecture, Miss Laura Rose, formerly of Newtown, but now of Philadelphia, was asked to read,—she read two selections, "Relief of Lucknow" and "John and Sister dispute," which rolled forth the hearty admiration of all present. Miss R. has a sweet, clear voice, distinct utterance, and a very pleasing manner. She is young at the business, and we predict for her a successful future. We are happy to state Miss R. will give us an evening's entertainment in the course of a few weeks.

The many friends of Mr. Samuel H. Harrison, of Bensalem, were sadly disappointed at his failure to secure an election to the office of County Commissioner. The large vote he received in the lower townships, where he is so well known, was very gratifying. It appears that his failure to be elected, was caused by his name being dropped in two upper township. Some reports had been circulated that if he was elected, he intended to spend money in the erection of bridges in the *lower* end.

The Neshaminy hills will soon resound with the sound of the whistle from the iron horse. He made his appearance a short distance below Brownsville on Saturday last. The company are about erecting a temporary wooden bridge over the Neshaminy at Oakford. For this purpose large quantities of lumber have been hauled there the past week. A large force was put on the bridge on Monday last. The iron bridge will be erected after the track is laid and the road is in working order.

The public school teachers of this section of the county are now attending the annual institute at Doylestown. Several others interested in the cause of education are also in attendance.

The *Beacon* is "gunning after" the County Commissioners. If he does not fetch his game he will certainly make them roost lower. The facts it is bringing out in regard to doubling the cost of the contract price for building bridges by officers sworn to discharge their duties according to law, is certainly damaging. When the tax-payers become aware of the fact that about one-third of the county taxes are wasted, squandered, and used as pap for hungry politicians, they may be willing to vote for men of known honesty.

The public water-trough, between this place and Newportville, needs repairing. Do the public who use it so freely expect those who originally erected it to keep it in repair at their own expense?

LATE in the afternoon, a few days since, as one of our agents of the S. P. C. A., was passing through our streets, he saw a man rudely thrust out of one of the taverns; after laying there a few moments, he rose to his feet; and the agent learned from him, that he had a horse and wagon somewhere, and scarcely knew where. The agent, however, found the team, and placed it in charge of one of the keepers of a public house and stable, with orders to take good care of the horse, until the professed owner got sober, and called for it, and paid the expenses, or until permission of the agent was given to deliver him up. Next morning the man called, paid the bill, took charge of his team all right, and departed something wiser perhaps. One the same evening, the agent arrested another man with a team; this man was not so insane but that he could plead with the agent to let him have his team and go home. After testing his ability (although not the best,) he was allowed to go. These men were from Trenton, and follow the business of selling and trading in imperfect crockery ware.

The steamer City of Waco, from New York, was totally destroyed by fire while anchored just outside of Galveston, between the hours of one and three o'clock, Tuesday morning. A northeast gale was blowing and a high sea running at the time, and although many other vessel were anchored in the vicinity, it seems that they could render no assistance. It was at first supposed that the passengers and crew of the ill-fated vessel had taken to the boats and drifted in the storm along the coast, but no trace of them had been discovered up to Tuesday night, although diligent search and watch by sea and land were made, and it was feared in Galveston that all had perished. The City of Waco had a crew of 30 men, and carried 20 passengers. She was a screw steamship of 1500 tons burthen, built at Chester, in 1872, and was valued at $150,000. Her cargo was valued at $100,000.

BUCKS COUNTY GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1875—OFFICIAL.

| DISTRICTS. | Total. | Assembly. Wrightington, R. | Assembly. Walton, R. | Assembly. Watson, R. | Assembly. Thatcher, R. | Assembly. Southampton, R. | Assembly. Solebury, R. | Assembly. Smith, R. | Assembly. Richboro', R. | Assembly. Quakertown Borough, R. | Assembly. Plumstead, R. | Assembly. Perkasie, R. | Assembly. Northampton, R. | Assembly. Newton & Upper Makefield, R. | Assembly. New Hope Borough, R. | Assembly. Morrisville Borough, R. | Assembly. Middletown, R. | Assembly. Lower Makefield, R. | Assembly. Hilltown, R. | Assembly. Haycock, R. | Assembly. Falls, R. | Assembly. Durham, R. | Assembly. Doylestown Township, R. | Assembly. Doylestown Borough, R. | Assembly. Buckingham, R. | Assembly. Bristol Township, R. | Assembly. Bensalem Township, R. | Assembly. Bedminster, R. | Assembly. Attleborough, R. | Assembly. Bristol Borough, R. | Assembly. Bristol Borough, D. | Assembly. Bristol Borough, Ind. | Assembly. Bristol Borough, Ind. | Assembly. Bristol Borough, Ind

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, November 11, 1875.

THERMOMETRICAL REPORT for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 3d.—Furnished by JESSE B. MEARS, as noted at Bristol Post-Office:

	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M
Th'sday, Nov. 4	38	39	38
Friday, " 5	32	50	39
Saturday, " 6	30	49	43
Monday, " 8	40	48	39
Tuesday, " 9	30	47	42
Wed'day, " 10	41	43	41

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9.00, A. M., 3.30 and 6.00 P. M; Arrives 8.00, A. M., 4.30 and 8.00, P. M.

NEW YORK—Closes 8.30, A. M., 3.30, 6.00 P. M. Arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

TRENTON—Closes 7.15, 8.30, A. M., 3.30, P. M. arrives 10.00, A. M., 4.30 and 7.00 P. M.

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK, RAHWAY, ELIZABETH, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY, closes 8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.; arrives 10.00 A. M., 7.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10.00, A. M., 6.00, P. M arrives 9.45, A. M., 8.00, P. M.

NEWPORTVILLE, HULMEVILLE, ATTLEBOROUGH, NEWTOWN, WRIGHTSTOWN, PINEVILLE and BUCKINGHAM—Closes at 10.00, A. M; arrives at 9.45, A.M.

THE GAZETTE FOR 1876

The GAZETTE will be sent until further notice with other publications, postage free in all cases, payment to be made invariably in advance. As follows:

Gazette and Scribner's Monthly,	$5.25,	full rate,	$6.00
" " Atlantic Monthly,	5.25,	" "	6.00
" " Harper's Magazine,	5.25,	" "	6.00
" " Galaxy,	5.25,	" "	6.00
" " Popular Science Mo.,	5.25,	" "	6.00
" " N. Y. Medical Jour.,	5.25,	" "	6.00
" " St. Nicholas,	4.50,	" "	5.00
" " Am. Agriculturist,	3.10,	" "	3.60
" " Harper's Weekly,	5.25,	" "	6.00
" " Harper's Bazar,	5.25,	" "	6.00
" " Littell's Living Age,	8.75,	" "	10.00
" " The Home Journal,	5.00,	" "	5.00

The advantages offered by our clubbing terms are open to our old subscribers as well as new.

Persons desiring to order more than one of the above named publications invited to send for terms. Address

JESSE O. THOMAS, Bristol, Pa.

SORTS.

JAMES WRIGHT left Bristol for Montreal, last Monday, on a visit to his relatives and friends.

THE dairymen of Bristol have advanced the price of milk 25 per cent. It now retails at 10 cents per quart.

REV. J. G. KRICHBAUM preached upon the Bible in the Public Schools, in the Methodist Church, last Sabbath evening.

BANES & BROTHER, proprietors of the Bristol Machine Works, are putting in a large planer, weighing over 9,000 pounds.

WE learn that another man was killed a few days ago at Brownsville, in the deep cut for the new railroad. About eight tons of dirt fell on him.

THE farm of forty acres, in Southampton township, belonging to the estate of Charles Willitt, was sold a few days ago, to Thomas Scott, of Penns Manor, for $3,000.

THE Harpers Ferry Jubilee Singers, will give an entertainment in Cabeen's Hall, on the 23d inst., for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. They are said to be good singers.

General W. W. H. Davis of the "Doylestown *Democrat*," issued a daily edition of that paper, containing the proceedings of the Institute. The paper was about the size of the *Journal of the Fair*, and met with the universal approbation of teachers and citizens.

On last Friday, Martin Blance, a workman in Hughes & Slack's mill, had two of his fingers caught in the cogs of the wool picker. They were so badly injured, that it was necessary to have them amputated. Dr. Groom performed the operation.

EDWIN M. THOMAS, son of Edward Thomas, of Torresdale, is assistant book-keeper in the Farmers' National Bank. John Adams, who heretofore filled that position acceptably to the officers of the bank and the public, resigned to attend lectures in the Dental College in Philadelphia.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Arthur Dorrance, Hazel Hibbs and J. A. Martin, left Bristol yesterday, for Maryland on a hunting excursion. They expect to bring back large quantities of game, in the course of a week or so. Charles Lancaster left for upper Jersey last Monday, on a similar errand.

MR. J. E. DOYLE, actor, elocutionist and dramatic reader, will give one of his entertainments in Cabeen's Hall, on Saturday next. Half the proceeds will be given to the America Hook and Ladder Company. We hope there will be a full turnout on the occasion. Mr. Doyle comes to us well recommended by the press and public, as an actor and elocutionist.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Bristol Post Office Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, 1875: Lydia A. Baldwin, Wm. Brudon, Ellen Casey, A. Carr, Edward M. Cox, Patrick Cooney, Joseph Foe, James M. Horton, Lydia Harris, Ellen Martin, Dr. W. T. Potts, Daniel Paxton, Ellis Roberts, Sallie Snowden, John Sodan, Elizabeth Smith, Benjamin B. Sterling, Thomas Tierman, M. J. Wilkinson, Joshua Wright, C. B. Yarbrough.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—A stated meeting of Council was held in the Town House last Monday evening. Present—Charles E. Scott, Burgess; C. W. Peirce, H. M. Wright, A. L. Packer, James M. Slack, S. S. Rue, Samuel Pike, M. A. Walmsley and J. Wesley Wright.

The Street Committee reported that the lamps ordered at last meeting, to be put on Beaver Dam Road, were placed in position.

The Street Committee reported in favor of placing crossing at Jefferson Avenue and Wood streets, and at Cedar and Penn streets. On motion of James M. Slack, said crossings were ordered to be placed.

A petition for a board footwalk on Beaver Dam Road, from Buckley street to the Railroad, was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

A petition for an oil lamp in front of the African M. E. Church, on Pond street, was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

On motion of James M. Slack, the Nuisance Committee were instructed to have nuisances in the shape of offensive pig pens, abated.

The subject of putting a crossing on Cedar street, at Franklin, was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

The repairing of the crossing on Radcliffe street, at Penn, was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

The Street Committee was directed to examine the Bath road, with reference to trees recently felled across the roadway, with power to act.

The matter of the obstruction of the water course on lands of John Dorrance's estate, was referred to the Nuisance Committee with power to act.

John F. McMillan, by leave of Council, spoke in behalf of the America Hose Company, representing that one end of the building, erected for them by the Borough, was settling very much. On motion of James M. Slack, the matter was referred to the Street Committee with power to act.

On motion of J. Wesley Wright, an ordinance was passed, appointing Alpheus Peterson and Anthony Thorp night policemen, at $1 per night, while on duty, and to go on duty at the direction of the Burgess.

On motion, an order was drawn in favor of Strickland Yardley, for four months' pay, as Constable.

BILLS PASSED.

John F. Bailey, lamps	$61 20
J. Y. Buckman, burners for lamps	9 00
George S. Silbert, keeping prisoner	1 50
J. Wesley Wright, relief orders and blankets	22 26
J. W. Closson, keeping tramps	3 75
Samuel Pike, hardware	1 58
Total,	$99 29

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The annual session of the Teachers' Institute convened at Lenape Hall, Doylestown, on Monday last. The attendance of the teachers was very good, two hundred being registered, and every district of the county being represented. The Institute was called to order at 2 o'clock by County Superintendent Hugh B. Eastburn. The Rev. L. B. Hoffman, pastor of the M. E. Church, opened the exercises with prayer. Mr. Eastburn then addressed the teachers, saying that during the past few years, the system of the schools of our county had been promoted by the interest that has been made manifest by the work of the teachers, and that the record of our schools would compare favorably with that of any other county of the state. That they were called together to review the work of the year, and to gain that information that would be taught them by the instructors he had procured for the occasion. Mr. Eastburn said that last year they had discussed a course of study, and a committee had been appointed to submit a system to the next meeting of the institute, and had made their report. This system as submitted would compose the work of the week. He said that the study of elocution in our public schools had been much neglected, which he thought was a great mistake.

He then introduced Prof. Mark Bailey, who discussed that branch. He said that it had formerly been the system in schools that each scholar should declaim at different times in the place of the regular reading exercises. That the scholars would recite a poem or a piece of prose very clear and distinct, after days of training and practice, and then only have the ornamental effect. He used as an illustration the building of a house. No mechanic commences with the decorations and ornamental fixtures, but first lays a good foundation to build upon, which, if firm and substantial, will admit of any other appendage if necessary; so it is with elocution, the scholar must first be taught the rudiments of the study,—he must have that knowledge which is required to start one at the beginning, and gradually pave a way for the advancement of the pupil as his aptness of learning will allow. That there must be, 1st, Observation of facts; 2d, That these facts be bound together; 3d, To acquire the meaning these facts should be deducted and well understood; 4th, There must be a verification or a review. These are all necessary to the scholar in order to instruct him in this art. That they must build as they go, and have a regular system to go over,—a good superstructure to build upon.

John H. French, of Vermont, late Secretary of Board of Education of that state, then followed, giving to the teachers the history of the public schools of his state and other states where he had visited. He said that for a long time a complete system of study had long been wanted, and he was glad to find that the subject had been discussed here. Sometimes when there had been a change of teachers, the new teacher had taken the scholars over the same ground as the preceding one. That there had been no record kept, in order to know where the scholar had been classed, and each teacher having a different system, the scholar was driven from one to the other and never stands anywhere. The adoption of a system should be so arranged as to give the pupil a continuous course, and should not be interrupted.

Miss Lelia Patridge then spoke upon the physical culture of pupils. She said that the preservation of the health of the pupils was very material. If they had good health they would be better fitted for study. She then went through a course of gymnastic exercises, which if regularly followed in the schools would ensure the health of the scholars and make them strong and healthy.

In the evening Mr. William Parsons, of Ivyland, delivered a lecture entitled "George Stephenson, or the Triumphs of Perseverance." Mr. Parsons is a very fluent and intelligent speaker, and the attractiveness of his subject at once gained for him the attention of his audience. He commenced by saying that it was worth the while of any one to know such a man as Stephenson, born as he was in the lowest depths of poverty, laboring while a child in the coal mines of England, his native country, for the paltry sum of five cents a day, when he was only seven years old. Never having the opportunity of acquiring an education, all the knowledge he obtained was what he derived from his associations with others. He said that the world owed a great deal to George Stephenson. That the power of his genius was felt by the proudest of his countrymen. Being surrounded by poverty on every hand, he had no means to carry his inventions into successful operations. Meeting one day with a man, to whom was shown the model of his invention, the stranger was at once pleased with its work, and was willing to aid Stephenson to carry his invention prominently before the public. In order to build his railroad he was obliged to go before a committee of Lords appointed by Parliament, and there explain the virtues of his machine. And at last, acquiring the approval of this committee, he commenced to build a railroad between Liverpool and Manchester, which worked effectually. Then it was that he was able to build that wealth which raised him from the deep dark caverns of a coal mine to enjoy the associations of kings and princes. Mr. Parsons closed by saying that, as we are on the eve of celebrating the centennial of America, the people owe a great deal to this man, and should not neglect to recognize his name among those who will ever be remembered for ages to come.

TUESDAY MORNING.

The exercises opened by a general discussion of the points and arguments used by the different instructors on Monday. This discussion was entered into by many of the teachers, prominent among them were, Miss Merrick of New Hope, Mr. Becket of Nockamixon, Carrie A. Lukens of Attleboro', Miss Coleman of Newtown, Frederick L. Smith of Solebury, and Miss Lizzie Lloyd and Samuel Ralfe of Buckingham.

Prof. French then resumed his remarks on the course of study, giving to the teachers many good ideas concerning it.

Hon. Richard Watson was then introduced, and discussed the subject of "Civil Government," giving a history of our country from the time of its discovery to the present time. He dwelt at some length upon the colonies, and their struggles for independence. That difficulties had taken place between the United States and other nations about the boundaries of the states and settlements, but these were always arranged by some treaty between the parties. Pennsylvania did not escape from these difficulties, as the same difficulty occurred between William Penn and Lord Baltimore. The Judge concluded by saying that he was glad he lived in America, and was glad to find that there was a great deal of interest taken to ensure its prosperity in the future.

Miss Patridge then gave the teachers some lessons in physical culture and the gymnastic exercises, selecting a class, which was placed in the aisles of the hall, and making them go through the different movements.

Dr. French then took up the system of study for the first year, saying that the course submitted met his approval, and discussed the merits and demerits.

Prof. Bailey continued his discourse on elocution, and endeavored to excite the interest of the teachers in this branch.

Mann, the Treasurer of Saratoga county N. Y., is reported to be a defaulter for about $118,000, in over-issued notes on the credit of the county. The over-issue was made several years ago but as interest on the bonds was paid regularly there was no suspicion of the fraud. Its revelation is due to the termination of Mann's position as County Treasurer. It is said he has property which probably would bring about $8000 in the market.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

George D. Prentice's poems, compiled and edited by Mr. John J. Piatt, are soon to be published. The volume will contain a sketch of Prentice's life.

Carlyle has the nerves of his hand so shattered that he cannot write himself. He is obliged to employ an *amanuensis*. The compositors like the philosophy in the new form much better.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham is working upon a "History of Transcendentalism in New England," which will include biographical studies of its leaders.

Mrs. Charles, author of the "Schonberg-Cotta Family," has in press a new story, "The Note-Book of the Bertram Family." It is a sort of sequel to her former work, "Winifred Bertram." It will be published by Dodd & Mead.

Farjeon's Christmas story for Tinsley will this year be "An Island Pearl." He has furnished the holiday story for this magazine for a number of years, and has always pleased, in an eminent degree, by the pathos and earnestness of his writing and by the deep and sustained interest of his plots.

Shakespeare, says Charles Mackey, is but a Saxonized corruption of the Celtic Schaespeir, or Chakspeir, as his father wrote it, which signifies—*shac* or *seac*, dry; and *speir*, shanks, as we have in our day the Saxon names of Sheepshank and Cruikshank, suggested by a personal malformation or deformity, in days when surnames were not common, and applied as a nickname to some early ancestor of the family.

The smallest Bible in the world is announced from the Oxford University press. The elegant little volume is printed on tough India paper, of extreme thinness, and measures only five and one-half inches by two and three quarter inches, and weighs, when bound in limp morocco leather, less than three and one-half ounces, and can be sent through the post for a penny.

Miss Kate Field, in a letter to *The Courier-Journal*, says there is not much popular enthusiasm over the Byron memorial, only $10,000 having been raised thus far. There is considerable opposition to the City of London granting aid toward the monument, and the question has been raised whether Bryon deserves a memorial by a Cambridge high wrangler, who has attacked the literary merit of the poet's works.

Mr. James Grant Wilson has prepared a considerable work on "The Poets and Poetry of Scotland, from the earliest to the present time." It will comprise characteristic selections with biographical and critical notices, and portraits on steel. Harper & Bros. will publish it here during the season, and the first volume, from Thomas the Rhymer, A. D. 1226, to Richard Gall, 1776, is announced for publication in Edinburgh next month.

Mr. John G. Whittier, it is said, finds the early morning hours the best time to compose poetry. He has also a habit of composing aloud. The latter fact so seriously interfered with the slumbers of a sailor, who occupied a room adjoining Mr. Whittier's at a hotel, that he applied for other quarters "out of the hearing of Whittier."

A native Japanese publisher has issued a translation of the "Pilgrim's Progress." *The Athenæum* says: "The vernacular literature of Japan is extending at a rapid rate, adaptations of the best English text-books on geography and physical science being published almost monthly, and though far from being perfect productions, attaining a wide circulation. Japanese writers have the greatest difficulty in finding accurate equivalents in their own language for European words used to denote recent European discoveries and scientific terms. They are almost always obliged to paraphrase; thus dynamic becomes 'the powerful thing' torpedo, 'underwater barster,' and so on. The great evil is that each different writer chooses his own paraphrase for such terms as 'polarization,' 'spectroscope,' 'protoplasm,' &c."

Books of travel and sport announced in London include "Shooting and Climbing in the Tyrol," by Mr. W. A. B. Grohmann; "The Frosty Caucasus; an Account of a Walk through part of the Range, and of an Ascent of Elbruz in the summer of 1874," by F. C. Grove; "The Indian Alps, and how we Crossed them; being a Narrative of Two Years' Residence in the Eastern Himalayas, and Two Months' Tour into the Interior, toward Kinchinjunga and Mount Everest," by a Lady Pioneer; A Journey of a Thousand Miles through Egypt and Nubia to the Second Cataract of the Nile," by Amelia B. Edwards' author of "Untrodden Peaks and unfrequented Valleys;" "Notes of Travel in South Africa," by Mr. C. J. Anderson, author of "Lake Ngami;" "Celebrities I have Known, with Episodes, Political Social, Sporting, and Theatrical,' by Lord William Lennox.

We are glad that the later short stories of Mr. Bret Harte have been collected in a neat volume by James R. Osgood & Co., under the title of "Tales of the Argonauts and Other Sketches." These stories and sketches have appeared in various magazines. In their present form they will be warmly welcomed by the constantly widening circle of the author's admirers. The titles of the paper are: The rose of Tuolumne; A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst; Wan Lee, the Pagan; How Old Man Plunkett went home; The Fool of Five Forks; Baby Sylvester; An Episode of Fiddletown; A Jersey Centenarian. It is a fashion to say that Mr. Harte has "run out;" that he has, to use one of the favorite mining phrases, worked his vein out; that the chief charm of his writing was in the novelty of the subject treated. It is true that there came to him that great and sudden popularity which usually attends an author who introduces the reading public to a new and attractive field; and that his succeeding incursions into the same region lack the charm of novelty. But with the exception of this quality of freshness, these later tales of his are fully equal to those which made at once his reputation and that of the "Overland." He certainly does not lack in power of invention; and his pathos, humor, and rare descriptive power are rather augmented than lessened by use. We may quarrel with his conceptions of the Californian, but that once granted his art is not to be impeached. Among the stories embraced in the volume under consideration is to be found some of his best work. The story of "Wan Lee" is sufficient to make the literary reputation of any man. The volume is to be heartily commended to the admirers of Mr. Harte, and will be found a pleasing introduction to those readers, if any there be, to whom he is yet a stranger.

"Mabel Martin," a Harvest Idyl by John Greenleaf Whittier, published by James R. Osgood & Co., is the first holiday book of the season, and it is next to impossible that any which shall come later will equal it in interest of the literary subject or elegance of the mechanical and artistic execution. The poem itself is not wholly new, for its substance was published several years ago under the title of *The Witch's Daughter*, but the text has been enlarged and modified with special freerence to its present sumptuous reproduction, so that in all essential respects it deserves attention as a fresh work of the venerable and venerated author.

The scene opens in Salem: Mabel's mother, an innocent, pious woman, is accused of being a witch, and is hung on charge of witchcraft, and Mabel is taunted and jeered at for being the witch's daughter, and beautifully does the poet describe Mabel's feelings. He says:

> But still the sweetest voice was mute
> That river-valley ever heard
> From lips of maid or throat of bird;
> For Mabel sat apart,
> And let the hay-mow's shadow fall
> Upon the loveliest face of all,
> She sat apart, as one forbid,
> Who knew that none would condescend
> To own the witch-wife's child a friend—
> The seasons scarce had gone their round,
> Since curious thousands thronged to see
> Her mother at the gallows tree;

And they go to their homes justified as Christians, for God had willed it, and the wretched being had died, and few questioned the daughter's agony, as

> Young Mabel from her mother's grave
> Crept to her desolate hearth-stone.
> And wrestled with her fate alone;
> O, dreary broke the winter days,
> And dreary fell the winter nights
> When, one by one, the neighboring lights
> Went out, and human sounds were still,
> And all the phantom-peopled dark
> Closed 'round her hearth-fire's dying spark.
> The school-boys jeered her as they passed,
> And when she sought the house of prayer,
> Her mother's curse pursued her there.
> She strove to drown her sense of wrong,
> And, in her old and simple way,
> To teach her bitter heart to pray.
> Poor child! the prayer begun in faith
> Grew to a low, despairing cry
> Of utter misery: "Let me die!
> O! take me from the scornful eyes,
> And hide me where the cruel speech
> And mocking finger may not reach!
> I dare not breathe my mother's name;
> A daughter's right I do not crave
> To weep above her unblest grave!"

But now comes a champion named Esek Harden, who takes her part, and remonstrates with these cruel, heartless beings, and Mabel finds a noble protector, as he says:

> Before her Esek Harden stood!
> He laid his hand upon her arm.
> "Dear Mabel this no more shall be;
> Who scoffs at you must scoff at me.
> You know rough Esek Harden well;
> And if he seems no suitor gay,
> The maiden grown shall never find
> His heart less warm than when she smiled
> Upon his knees a little child!"
> "Oh, truest friend of all!" she said,
> "God bless you for your kindly thought,
> And make me worthy of my lot!"

But beautiful as are the poet's gems the casket that enshrines them is even more beautiful. From the portrait-frontspiece to the picture which follows the closing line there is hardly a page which is not enriched by som exquisite drawing whose execution may be fairly taken as a specimen of the perfection which the art of wood-engraving has reached in this country. The artists are Mary A. Hallock, A. R. Waud, T. Moran and John J. Harley, and the engraver is A. V. S. Anthony, under whose supervision the book is prepared. Including vignettes and tail-pieces (and the smallest of these almost merits seperate mention) the volume contains fifty-eight illustrations, nearly one-half of which are from Miss Hallock's pencil. Her remarkable skill in figure-drawing was shown last in her illustrations to Longfellow's *Hanging of the Crane*, and the same beauties which we pointed out in her contributions to that work are apparent in the drawings before us. Her groups are always admirably composed and her faces of young girls and children possess a peculiar type of loveliness without the least suggestion of monotony. Mr. Moran's bits of landscape are veritable transcripts from the poet's descriptive passages, somewhat sombre from the nature of the story they illustrate, but full of delicacy and truthful feeling, and Mr. Waud's work deserves almost equal praise. The minor attractions of the book—the binding, paper, and tipography—could not be surpassed for handsome style and correct taste.

James R. Osgood & Co., have issued "Scarlet Letters," the initial volume of a new edition of the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne. It is very nearly uniform in style with the "Little Classics," which, on account of their contents and their attractive appearance, have gained a wide and deserving popularity.

There has been of late years a steadily increasing demand for Hawthorne's Works, indicating that the American people are beginning to appreciate more adequately his remarkable genius. "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Marble Faun" have long been recognized as among the great masterpieces in literature; and Hawthorne's other Stories and Essays, if somewhat less widely celebrated, are everywhere accounted wonderful for depth of insight, skill in delineating subtle types and manifestations of character, and unsurpassed literary simplicity and fascination.

This new edition of Hawthorne is issued in an inexpensive, popular style, with the hope and confidence that it will not only attract the attention of the many thousand admirers he already has throughout the country, but will win many thousands more of readers for the products of his unique and exquisite genius.

The edition will contain twenty-one volumes, at the uniform price of $1.25 each. The volumes will be sold separately or in sets.

Warminster Notes.

The farm of John Temple, situated in the central part of Warminster, on the Mearns road, was offered at public sale on Monday, 1st inst., but not sold.

The Friends Quarterly Meeting, held at Horsham on Thursday last, was not well attended, owing to the weather being unfavorable in the morning.

William J. Kirk has moved into his new dwelling which he lately built near Ivyland.

Comly Wood lost a valuable horse by epizooty, which he had lately purchased to take the place of the one that was stolen not long since.

At William Kelly's sale on Thursday last, stock and produce brought fair prices.

Ephraim Myers, who has occupied the old Temple Farm, below Hartsville, since it was purchased by George Hanna, is now about to move to the city. The farm has changed ownership two or three times this season.

William Long, Sr., has moved from Hartsville to Hatboro.

The masonry of the new Temperance Hotel at Ivyland is finished to the square, and presents a bold appearance.

Edwin Lacy, for Prothonotary, received the highest number of votes at Warminster polls of any of the Prohibition candidates.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Johnsville Building & Loan Association, held on Saturday evening last, four loans of $100 each were disposed of as follows: Charles Bond 1, Stephen Yerkes 1, Derrick K. Hart 1, John Knowles 1, at prices ranging from 12½ cents to 62½ cents per loan, only.

Doylestown and Vicinity.

Forepaugh's Circus and Managerie have been here and given about one-half of the things "pictured and represented by advertisements upon the outside was to be seen living upon the inside." The different methods taken by these travelling showmen to draw a crowd, are wonderful. The menagerie department was beyond the average of shows generally, while the ring and other performances were a complete humbug. The visit of a circus to a town like this, is of no good: it brings roughs of all kinds who would not for a moment hesitate to practice upon our humble citizens their work of crime and disorder. We hope that the visits of these performers will in the future be few and far between, and I have no doubt they will save money by staying away.

Sheriff Purdy sold the following properties at public sale at the Court House, on Saturday last: Property of Joseph W. Reckless, in Rockhill township, to Anthony Reckless, for $3,100; property of John Kinkler, in Rockland, to Lewis B. Thompson, for $60; property of Wm. Osterhout, in Rockhill, to Joseph Frear, for $2,000; property of Arnold W. Saylor, in Quakertown, to Joseph A. Hendricks, for $250; property of J. P. Vanartsdalen, in Newtown, to B. J. Smith, for $100. The property of Jonathan Hibbs, in Newtown, was adjourned until the first day of December court.

Considerable suffering is expected among the working classes in Ottowa, Canada, this winter, owing to the depression of business. The closing of one of the saw mills this week throws 200 persons out of employment.

☞ A suit of clothes, all wool for $6; overcoats at $2,50 and a necktie thrown in; at S. A. Gumps.

☞ Ladies you will save time and money by going at once to the old established Fur store of A. D'Ancona's, 622 Arch street.

☞ A very large assortment of children's Furs. All the latest styles at A. D'Ancona's, 622 Arch street.

☞ Norny's Preserving Powder and Upham's Fresh Meat Cure, at Dr. Pursell's.

☞ THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK of Dry Goods in Bristol is to be found in the store next to the Canal Bridge.

This week's purchases include a line of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, ranging from $5.00 to $12.00; also,

FURS.—Imitation Seal Skin, Alaska Sable Sets,—$5.00, $6.00 and $8.00. Black French Lynx Sets, Children's Furs in great variety, Beaver Cloaking Cloths—$2.00 to $5.00.

Double and square Blanket Shawls.

White Wool Blankets—$3.25 to $12.00 a pair.

Large Stock of Domestic Dry Goods.

"Fruit of the Loom" Muslin—12½c.

Heavy Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin—10c.

Good Cotton Flannels—9, 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

Ginghams—10c a yard.

Standard Calicoes—(not remnants), 8c.

Felt Skirts—75c.

A large variety of Dress Goods,—Cashmeres, French Merinos and Plaids.

Plaid Dress Goods—15c a yard.

Fine Alapacas and Reps in all the new shades at 25c a yard.

Black Alpacas—25, 31, 40, 50 and 75 cents a yard.

Full assortment Merino Underwear for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children.

Men's Colored and White Merino Shirts and Drawers at 35c.

Heavy Ribbed Shirts—45c.

Ladies' Merino Vests—50c.

Children's Shirts and Drawers all sizes.

Hand-knit Zephyr Goods.

Buck, Leather, Kid and Wool Gloves.

A full line of Cheap Groceries.

Please call and examine this cheap line of goods, all of which are fresh and new.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Next to the Canal Bridge,
Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

☞ Horsford's Acid Phosphate and Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at Dr. Pursells.

☞ Seal Sacques and sets, elegantly made and trimmed, at A. D'Ancona's, 622 Arch street.

☞ Pursell's Fever and Ague Mixture, is sold more than any remedy of its kind in this part of the county.

☞ Russia and Hudson Bay Sable Furs in great variety at A. D'Ancona's, 622 Arch street.

☞ Condensed Milk at Dr. Pursell's.

Philadelphia Bond and Stock quotations reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K. WILDMAN, No. 26 South Third street. November 9, 1875.

BONDS.—Pennsylvania Loan, 2d series, 112 a 113; Pennsylvania Loan, 3d series, 105 a 106; Philadelphia City 6's, 108½, a 108¾; Allegheny Valley 7.30's, 92½ a 93; Camden and Amboy 6's, 1883, 100a101; do do 1889, 100a101; do. Mortgage, 1889, 103½a104; Lehigh Val. 7's, 109 a 109½; North Pennsylvania 7's, 105 a 105; Pennsylvania and New York Canal 7's, 107½a108; Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mort., 104 a 105; do. general Mort. Coupon, 102 a 102½; do. do. Mort. Registered 102 a 102½; Philada. & Erie 7's, 88½ a 88¾; Philadelphia and Reading 7's, 108½ a 109; do. General Mortgage 7's, Coupon, 108a108½; do. do. 7's, Registered, 108¼a 108½; do. New Conv. 7's, 108½a109; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis 7's, 74¾ a 74½; West Chester 7's, 104 a 105; West Jersey 7's, 103 a 103½; Wilmington and Rdg. 1st Mortgage 7's, 45 a 47; Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan, 6's, 104 a 104½.

STOCKS.—Lehigh Valley Railroad, 62½a62¾; Mine Hill Railroad, 54a54½; Nesquehoning Valley Railroad, 54¾ a 54½; Penna. Railroad, 50¾ a 50¾; Philad'a and Reading Railroad, 55½a55½; Philada. & Trenton R. R. 131 a 132; United Co.'s of N. J. (C. & A.) 132 a 132½; Central Transportation Co. 46½ a 46¾; Fifth & Sixth street R R, 61 a 62; Hestonville R. R., 28¼a28¾; Second & Third Sts. R. R. 78¾ a 80, Leh. Nav., 50¾ a 51.

DIED.

MUNCEY.—On the 4th instant, Martie W., only daughter of Daniel T. and Elizabeth M. Muncey, in the 18th year of her age.

MARRIED.

MARPLE—TOMLINSON.—October 27th, 1875, by Rev. J. S. Cook, Mr. Franklin H. Marple and Miss Laura V., daughter of the late Capt. W. P. Tomlinson—both of Attleboro'.

Special Notices.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

New Advertisements.

Orders Taken for Thrashers and Cleaners,

GRAIN FANS, Clover Hullers and Stemmers, Power Wood Saws, and other heavy Farm Machinery. Also, on hand Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, &c., &c. Clothes Wringers repaired at

J. W. CORNELL & CO.'S,
Implement Store.
88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J.

Sausage Making Machinery.

CABEEN'S HALL.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Saturday Evening, November 13th.
READINGS
AND RECITATIONS,
By the well-known Actor and Elocutionist,
MR. J. E. DOYLE.
50 per cent. of the proceeds for the benefit of the America Fire Company.

ADMISSION, - - - 25 and 35 CENTS.

See small bills.

Tickets can be had at J. M. Callanan's News Depot, J. H. Foster & Son's Jewelry Store. Also of the members of the company.

Public Sale of Household Goods.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on FIFTH-DAY, the 18th inst., the entire stock of Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture on the premises of the subscriber, consisting of Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Towel Racks, Chairs, Window-Shades, 4 Feather Beds, 5 large and 2 small Mattresses, a quantity of Bedding, &c. Also, Parlor Furniture: Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, some nearly new; Lounge, Hat-Rack, Stoves, Walnut Extension Dining-Table, Crockery-Ware, a good Cook Stove, Duty Washing Machine, a variety of useful Tools, and many other articles required for household purposes. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

ESTHER L. WILDMAN,
No. 50 Dorrance Street.
WILLIAM KINSEY, Auctioneer. 172

Administrators' Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Bucks, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Bristol township, county of Bucks, Pa., on FRIDAY, THE THIRD OF DECEMBER, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, late the property of John G. Hibbs, deceased, as follows, viz:

No. 1. A certain Messuage and Tract of Land containing 10 Acres, situate in the township of Bristol aforesaid, at the intersection of the Trenton road with the Attleboro road, adjoining lands of William Bowman, and land late of Absalom Knight. The improvements consist of a large brick Dwelling House and frame Barn, situated in a good neighborhood, and convenient to stores, schools, &c.

No. 2. Will be sold at the same time, on the premises of No. 1, a certain Messuage and Lot of Land, situate upon the back street in the village of Newportville, in said county, containing 50 feet, more or less, upon said street, and extending back 200 feet, adjoining lands of Henry McMillen, Isaac P. Morris, and others. Conditions will be made known on day of sale, by

ELIZABETH HIBBS,
171 Administrator of John G. Hibbs, deceased.

☞ All kinds of patent roofing done on terms to suit every one, by Wm. A. Girton, Bristol.

☞ Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses are the best—price $5 at Dr. Pursells.

BRISTOL M. E. CHURCH,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1875,
At half-past Seven o'clock.
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE CELEBRATED
HAYES QUARTETTE!
Of Philadelphia, assisted by
MISS R. M. ELLIS,
Mezzo Soprano and Accompanist.
In Part Second of the Programme, the Quartette will appear as
Ye Olde Folks.
In Elegant Costumes of One Hundred Years Ago.
☞ Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.
ADMISSION, - - - 25 CENTS.
Tickets for sale at the stores of J. W. Wright and J. V. Foster, by members of the Sabbath School, and at the door on the evening of the entertainment. 160

Carolina Poplar
THE BEST SHADE TREES FOR LAWN OR STREET.
Star of the West,
THE BEST STRAWBERRY.
Millions of Trees and Plants at Pomona Nursery. Send for catalogue. WILLIAM PARRY,
133 Cinnaminson, N. J.

M. GEAR,
Dealer in
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,
NO. 59 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.
A general assortment of Shoes kept constantly on hand or made to order.
☞ Mending promptly and neatly done. 156

Teachers' County Institute.

THE BUCKS COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE will meet in Lenape Hall, Doylestown, at 2 P. M., on MONDAY, NOVEMBER EIGHTH, and will remain in session until the evening of Friday, the 12th. The sessions will open at 9 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7.30 P. M. All friends of education are hereby invited to attend.
151 H. B. EASTBURN, County Superintendent.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks County.
Bristol, Pa., 11th mo. 2d, 1875.
THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per cent. clear of taxes, payable on demand. CHAS. T. IREDELL,
163 Cashier.

State and County Tax.

THE undersigned will be at his office, in the rear of Bostwick's Photograph Rooms, Mill Street, Bristol, every Saturday afternoon until November 15th, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, to receive the State and County Tax.
149 JAMES LYNDALL, J. P.

Family and Day School for Young Ladies,
BRISTOL, PA.
Address, MISS A. MERRIAM, Principal.
148

For Rent.

A VERY DESIRABLE STORE STAND and Coal Yard. Apply to
ELWOOD BURTON,
155 Tullytown, Pa.

For Sale.
A DESIRABLE PROPERTY
ON RADCLIFFE STREET,
Below the Catholic Church.
12 Room Brick House, Half Acre of Ground, loads of fruit, &c.—On easy terms. Apply to
J. H. WOOD,
41 Box 237, Bristol, Pa.

For Rent.

THE SECOND-STORY OF WASHINGTON HALL, corner of Radcliffe and Walnut Streets. The room has been newly papered, painted and refitted. For terms for single day, month or year, apply to
WILLIAM THORN,
Or LEWIS M. WHARTON,
88 Trustees.

For Sale.
A HOUSE AND LOT IN ANDALUSIA,

BENSALEM TOWNSHIP, Bucks County, Pa., on the Bristol pike, at the corner of Bories' lane, fronting 70 feet on Bristol pike and 368 feet on Bories' lane. House and Stable in good repair, and abundance of fruit trees. A rare opportunity for those desiring a home of the kind. Apply on the premises, or to
JNO. McFARLAND,
113 No. 18 Decatur Street, Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF THE
REAL ESTATE
OF REV. R. T. WELLS, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court, I am directed to sell at Public Sale, on the premises in Bensalem township, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19th, 1875, all the REAL ESTATE of decedent, comprising TWO LARGE SCHOOL PROPERTIES, situate at Andalusia, on the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike, and near Trenton railroad, and 12 miles from Philadelphia.

No. 1.—Known as ANDALUSIA HALL, is a large building, now used and occupied as a Boarding School for Boys, by Prof. A. H. Fetterolf, and has about 7 acres of land attached.

No. 2.—Known as POTTER HALL, is a large building, situate near Cornwall's Station, has a high commanding view of the Delaware river, and surrounding country; has 20 acres of excellent land attached. A flourishing boarding-school for little boys, kept by Mrs. Anna M. Wells, widow of the late Dr. Wells.

Sale positive to close the Estate. Persons desirous of visiting the premises with a view to purchasing, will please call upon the occupants. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.
E. G. HARRISON, Administrator, d. b. n.
JESSE G. WEBSTER, Auctioneer. 159

PRIVATE SALE BY EXECUTORS.
Handsome Country-Seat
IN BENSALEM.

THE undersigned offer at private sale a HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing Eight Acres of Land, in Andalusia, Bucks County, adjoining the Philadelphia city line, and favorably known as the most desirable location between New York and Washington for gentlemen's country residences. The land lies high and dry, and commands a splendid view of the river and New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is of the richest quality, and the fences are in good order. The improvements are a Two-and-a-Half Story Stone House, fitted up for convenience and comfort, but susceptible to improvement in the hands of an owner of taste. A good Barn and all other necessary outbuildings, apple, pear and other fruit trees in abundance. It is bounded on the city side by the Poquessing creek, adjoining the country-seat of Mr. Issac Nathan, fronts the Bristol pike, and about five minutes walk from Torresdale, where there are churches, schools and every accommodation, to say nothing of trains of cars every fifteen minutes for all parts. The neighborhood is one of the best in the United States,—some of the most distinguished citizens having located here. It belongs to the estate of Andrew McFarland, deceased, and will be sold by the undersigned low, if applied for soon. Enquire of the premises, or at 18 Decatur street, Philadelphia.
JOHN McFARLAND,
JOSEPH BARBER,
114 Executors.

STEAMBOAT
JOHN A. WARNER.
On and after Wednesday, March 17, the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock P. M. Returning leave Bristol at 7.15 A. M., Burlington at 7.25 A. M. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 913

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.
On and after, Monday, May 17th, 1875, the Steamboat TWILIGHT will leave Chestnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M., for Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning—Leave Florence at 10 o'clock, and Bristol at 10½, touching at all the above landings; on the 3 o'clock trip only to Bristol, leaving there at 5. Fare 25 cents. Excursion 40 cents. 925

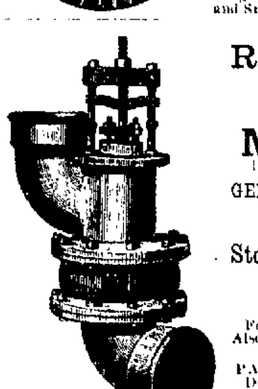
Pennsylvania Railroad.
NEW YORK DIVISION.
On and after May 23, 1874,
Trains to and from Bristol Station
For Philadelphia.
Kensington Depot, 7:13, 7:45, 8:26, 9:40 A. M., 12:28, 4:06, 7:31, and 10:05 P. M. On Sundays, 12:28 and 5:27 P. M. West Phila. Depot, at 3:27, and 9:51 A. M., 2:53, 5:11, 6:45, and 9:38 P. M. On Sundays, 6:02 A. M., and 9:38 P. M.
For New York.
At 1:16, 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 3:34, 4:30, 6:18, and 7:49 P. M. Sunday trains 9:21 A. M., 4:31 and 7:49 P. M.
For Trenton.
At 7:38, 8:15, 9:21, 11:08, and 11:47 A. M., 2:24, 2:50, 3:34, 4:03, 4:31, 5:03, 6:02, 6:18, 7:49, and 9:06 P. M. On Sundays, 9:31, 10:12 A. M. and 2:50, 4:31, 7:49 P. M.
☞ The 7.38, 11.08, A. M., 4.03, and 6.05 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.
From Philadelphia.
Leaves Kensington Depot, at 6:55, and 10:15 A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 4:10, 5:15, 6:20, and 8:20 P. M. On Sundays, 9:15 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 7:00, 8:30 and 11:00 A. M., and 1:35, 2:30, 3:30, 3:45, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. and 12:00 night.
On Sundays, 8:30, A. M. 3:45, 7:00, P. M.
From New York.
At 7:00, 8:35, and 9:35 A. M., 12:25, 2:55, 4:05, and 6:55 P. M.
From Trenton.
At 6:40, 8:00, 8:40, and 9:35 A. M., 12:00 M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:50, 6:24, 6:55, 9:14 and 9:40 P. M. On Sundays, 12 noon, 5:00, and 9:14 P. M.
From Philadelphia, Westward.
Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, at 8.00, A. M., and 12.40, 7.30, P. M., daily, except Sunday, and 8.10, 10.30 and 11.55, P. M., daily.
For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie, at 12.40 and and 11.55, P. M.
For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., at 7.20, A. M.
A Through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward, leaves Philadelphia at 12.05 A.M., daily, except Monday. For passage by this train, application should be made to Francis Funk, Agent, 116 Market Street, Philadelphia, where first-class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.
For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.
F. THOMSON, Gen. Manager,
D. M. BOYD, Jr. Gen. Pass. Agent.
G. W. BARKER, Supt. N. Y. Division.
F. W. JACKSON,
60 Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

Philadelphia.

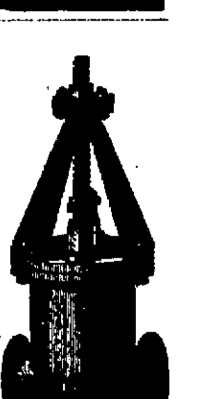
SAMUEL R. BLAKE. P. M. WALTON.

BLAKE & WALTON,
1031 and 1033 GERMANTOWN AVENUE, Philadelphia,
Manufacturers of

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Portable Mills,
SMUT MACHINES, BRAN DUSTERS,
COB AND PLASTER BREAKERS,
Mill Bushes, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers.
On hand, Cocalico and Esopus Mill-Stones, Leather and Gum Belting, Millers' supplies of every description.
Contractors for Building Grain, Saw, Drug, Spice and Paint Mills.
Agents for the California Wheat-Cleaner and Smutter Combined. 783



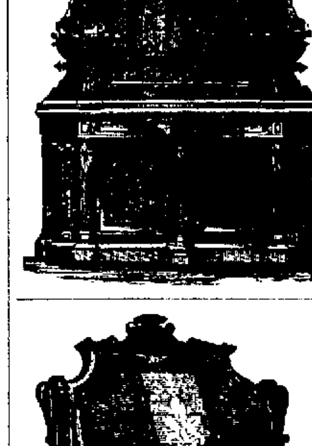
R. T. H. STILEMAN,
UNION HYDRAULIC
Machine Works,
GERMANTOWN AVE. & SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stop Cocks, Fire Plugs, Station Valves, &c.,
For the use of Water Works and Railroads.
Also "Stileman's Patent Fire Plug" for use of Steam Engines.
PATTERN MAKING, BLACKSMITHING.
Drilling Machines, Hammers, Chisels, Caulking Irons, Gasking Irons, Lead Furnaces, and all Tools appertaining to Pipe Laying.
Residence, 124 Edward Street. 1029



Great Reduction in Prices!
THE PHŒNIX.

THE ONLY PERFECT DOUBLE HEATER IN THE MARKET, combines in itself all the latest improvement in warming apparatus. It will give more heat in proportion to the coal used than any other, thus making it the cheapest in the market. THE MILL GRATE, and the newly invented contrivance for taking clinkers from the fire, with the improved shape of the cylinder, remedy the defects complained of by housekeepers in former heaters. Then THE PATENT HOT AIR DRUM in combination with the Tuscan Drum enables it to make Hot Air with fire scarcely alive, and gives the PHŒNIX the leading position in the Furnace trade. We can give a number of references to private houses and churches in which these heaters have been used with perfect satisfaction; among them are the Siloam Church, Kensington, the Central Church, on Vine street, and the German Reformed Church, on Marshall street. Every variety of Baltimore Heaters, Cooking Stoves and Ranges of the best construction constantly on hand. Repairing promptly done by skillful workmen. SAMUEL KIRBY,
52 409 North Second Street, Cor. Noble Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATSON FREEMAN. EDGAR A. MILLER.

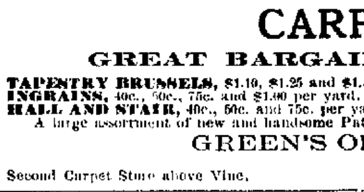


FREEMAN & MILLER,
Successors to ROBERT FREEMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
THOROUGHLY RELIABLE
WALNUT
FURNITURE,
For Bed-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, Halls, Libraries, &c. &c. &c.
Our $55 Walnut Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three pieces, Italian Marble Tops, is selling very rapidly, and meeting with general approbation, and we especially recommend it to those wishing low priced goods. Our stock of fine goods is as complete as usual in all its variety, and our prices as *low* as the *lowest* for the same grade of goods.
FREEMAN & MILLER,
124 45 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM HEACOCK'S,
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
18 North Ninth Street,
Philadelphia.
PARLOR SUITS,
BED ROOM SUITS,
SECRETARIES,
SIDEBOARDS,
Extension Tables,
And a variety of CHAIRS of the latest style constantly on hand.
Removals and Packing of Furniture carefully attended to. Rooms to Let for Storing Furniture.
☞ Furniture Cars to Hire. 946

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY GOODS!
WILKINS & SMITH,
Furniture and Carpet Dealers,
219 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR AND BED-ROOM SETS,
DINING TABLES, CHAIRS, LOUNGES, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.,
At the Lowest Prices. 906

C. LEUTZ,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
431 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.



OLD FURNITURE
NEATLY REPAIRED,
RE-UPHOLSTERED AND VARNISHED.
CHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES
MADE TO ORDER. 112

CARPETS.
GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.
INGRAINS, 40c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per yard.
HALL AND STAIR, 40c., 50c. and 75c. per yard.
A large assortment of new and handsome Patterns, at
GREEN'S Old Reliable Carpet Store,
323 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Second Carpet Store above Vine. [965] PHILADELPHIA

WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY. Estimates and Designs for town and country homes furnished free.
WALRAVEN'S, 1105 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
947

JOSEPH G. HARVEY. NIMROD A. HARVEY.
HARVEY BROTHERS,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
345 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Vine, Philadelphia.
A full assortment of superior Furniture on hand. Goods carefully packed and shipped. 874

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,
Bedding, Furniture, Mattress, Feather, Blanket and Bed-Clothing
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 21 and 23 North Tenth Street,
Above Market,
794 PHILADELPHIA.

EMBELLISH YOUR HOMES AND SAVE MONEY.
Looking Glasses, Chromos and Picture Frames.
LOOKING GLASS, from floor to ceiling, $55; large French Plate, $30; elegant Parlor Glasses, from $10 to $20; large Chromo, in Gilt Frame, $5; Walnut Photograph Frames, 75 cents,—durable and cheap.
1028 (R.,) 611 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

From the Springfield Republican.

SONG OF THE CHIMNEY.

I stand in the middle of Jonathan's house—
The old red house of Jonathan Slack;
In my gaping mouth the winds rafouse,
My throat is the hue of a Guinea black;
And this is the song the March winds sing,
As o'er the roof branches sullenly swing—
John burns green wood, John burns green wood;
John burns green wood I know;
Says John, "'Tis good," says wife, "Mean wood!
You might as well burn snow!"

And this is the song the March winds sing,
As they whistle and whirl in my dismal column,
And the smoke, as black as a raven's wing,
To the frosty air rolls slowly and solemn—
A song of woe in the chimney stack,
The old black chimney of Jonathan Slack—
John burns green wood, John burns green wood,
John burns green wood I know;
Says John, "'Tis good," says wife, "Mean wood!
You might as well burn snow!"

John's wife is vexed with trouble and toil,
John smokes his short pipe, the shiftless sinner;
His wife's great trouble the kettle to boil,
As Jonathan growls and waits for his dinner.
And the north winds sweep and howl and roar,
Like a wall from the dark Plutonian shore—
John burns green wood, John burns green wood,
John burns green wood I know;
Says John, "'Tis good," says wife, "Mean wood!
You might as well burn snow!"

Ragged and rude and hungry and cold,
Their youngsters quarrel and snarl in the corner—
They, too, have learned to wrangle and scold,
'Tis little they know of good Jack Horner—
For old Santa Claus don't like the smell
Of the smoke of green wood any more than—well—
John burns green wood, John burns green wood
John burns green wood I know;
Says John, "'Tis good;" says wife, "Mean wood!
You might as well burn snow!"

And this is the song of the winter wind
In the old, black chimney of Jonathan Slack;
"Start your boots, John! you're always behind;
Shoulder your ax, and swing and whack!
And then you will hear within your chimney
A sweet chimes with 'God's own harmony'"—
John burns dry wood, John burns dry wood,
John burns dry wood, I guess;
Says John, "'Tis good," says wife, "My wood
So dry, I'll burn the less"

And lightly the smoke from his chimney top
Climbs high in the air with easy labor;
"Old Jonathan Slack has made a good swap,"
Says his thrifty and wondering neighbor;
"I declare, I think he has swapped green wood;
For wood that is dry and burns as it should!"
John burns dry wood, John burns dry wood,
John burns dry wood, hurra!
John's wife now sings, "My wood is good
And dry—fa, la, la, la!"

WANTED, a young man of industry, ability and integrity, etc.

This meets our eye daily in the column of "Wants," and it is as true as the Pentateuch. Wanted? Of course they are always wanted. The market can never be overstocked; they will always be called for, and, never quoted "dull" or "no sale." Wanted for thinkers—wanted for workers—in the mart, on the main, in the field, in the forest. Tools are lying idle for want of a young man: a pen is waiting to be nibbed; a tree to be felled; a school to be instructed.

They talk about staples and great staples. Honest, industrious, able young men are the great staples in this world of ours.

Young men! you are wanted, but not for a doctor. No, nor a lawyer. There are enough of them for this generation, and one or two to spare. Don't study a profession, unless that of a bricklayer, or a farmer, or some of the manual professions. Don't measure tape if you can help it. It's honest, but that's all—don't rob the women. It's their prerogative to handle silks and laces, tape and thread. Put on your hat, then, like a man, don an apron, and go out of doors. Get a good glow on your cheek, the jewelry of toil upon your brow, and a good set of well-developed muscles. We would go if we could, but we were young longer ago than we would like to think; but, you know, when one's old he can't.

Besides, if you become a doctor, you'll have to wait—"because you haven't experience," says an old practitioner; because you are "too young," say all the women. If a lawyer, and likely to rise, they'll put a weight on your head, *à la* Swiss, to keep you under, or if you make a good argument, some opponent as gray as a rat will kick it over, by some taunt or other, because you were not born in the year one. And so it will go, until you are tired and bored, and wish you had been a tinker, perhaps "an immortal" one, or anything but what you are.

Be a farmer, and your troubles are over, or rather they don't begin. You own what you stand on, from the centre of the earth (as they used to say) up to the sky; you are independent all day, and tired, not weary, at night. The more neighbors you have, and the better farmers they are, the more and better for you.

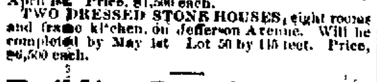
There's one thing more, young man. You are wanted. A young woman wants you. Don't wait to be rich. If you do, ten to one if you are fit to be married at all, or you'll not find anybody that's fit to be married. Marry while you are young, and struggle together, lest in years to come, somebody shall advertise, "Young men wanted," and none to be had.

FALL HATS AND BONNETS.—After long weeks of alterations and consultations the bonnet question is happily settled, and doubts and hesitations are at an end. Three different shapes will be the most sought, and so economical is fashion that last year's felt shapes are easily remodeled and retrimmed at very little cost. The picturesque and artistic Rembrandt is revived in felt, and the soft broad fur brim has an upward turn at the left side. The trimming is a scarf of soft silk, ostrich plumes, an antique ornament of filigree or chased silver, and low at the back a cluster of shaded crimson roses. This hat should be black. The Montagnard hats have stately high crowns, nearly covered with fluffy feather ruches and nodding ostrich tips, forming an elegant and striking appearance. The familiar round-topped Derby is also revived; notwithstanding its extreme simplicity it is not inharmonious in its aspect. There are besides toques of old-time popularity, rather more flaring than before, and the dressy, handsome wide-brim felt of cream color, and fawn, and white shades, worn set back on the head, and thereby forming an aureole with its brim. The facing is of light creamy silk, shirred, and beneath is a roll of velvet with a flat bow above the forehead; in this may be placed a rose, cluster of white pinks, carnations or geranium leaves at pleasure. The modified bonnets are as graceful as they are admirable for good taste. The brim is of the flaring halo shape, but the crown is smaller and the sides resemble the long-forgotten modest cottage bonnet, in fitting the head so closely. Ribbon strings are attached to the backs, and women who hoped to protect their ears this winter will find their hopes useless. The ribbon-string are simply to be crossed behind and carelessly brought forward for ornamental display. Black lace is also used in the same manner.—*New York Tribune.*

HOW TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL HYACINTHS IN WINTER.—Late in December, after our fall stock of bulbs was disposed of, we found a dozen or more hyacinths of various colors which had been overlooked. To keep them from spoiling they were hastily planted in four or two large pots, and these set away in an outbuilding, where they would be free from frost and have very little light. There they were left for three months, and nothing done except to water them occasionally. Expecting little or nothing from them, they were not noticed till leaf and flower stalk were both perfectly developed. The light had not been sufficient to color the flowers, and these were all of a dirty pale green. The pots were now brought to the sitting room and placed in the full sunshine, and in a few hours each spike had assumed its natural tint. The effect was very beautiful. Not a bulb had failed—red, purple, yellow, blush and white were all large and perfect.

Funerals in England have become so outrageously expensive that a "Reformed Funerals Company" has been formed, which intends to conduct burials at lower cost and with less mummery. The undertaker and his assistants will wear plain clothes, and the range of prices is from $13 to $270. The cemeteries of London will soon be full and closed, and to meet the demand that must soon arise for a new burial place, the "London Necropolis"—an immense tract of land twenty-four miles out of town—has been opened. Plots nine feet by four can be had for $15, with a promise of being perpetually cared for by the company. Different sections are set apart for different kinds of religion and social organizations. Special funeral trains, starting from a station not used for other purposes, will run from the city into the grounds.

HOUSES AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.



FRAME HOUSES of all sizes and descriptions, ranging from $1,100 to $2,800. Located on Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Very liberal terms offered.

TWO THREE-STORY STONE HOUSES, six rooms, frame kitchen attached—now building on Lafayette Street. Will be ready for occupancy April 1st. Price, $1,500 each.

TWO DRESSED STONE HOUSES, eight rooms and frame kitchen, on Jefferson Avenue. Will be completed by May 1st. Lot 50 by 115 feet. Price, $6,500 each.

Building Lots For Sale,

On Lafayette, Washington and Dorrance Streets. Also on Jefferson Avenue, destined to be the handsomest and most attractive street in the borough. HOUSES ERECTED BY CONTRACT on any of the above streets, when desired.

29 JOSHUA PEIRCE.

Estate Notice.

ESTATE OF LEWIS M. WHARTON, late of Bristol Borough, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to MARY W. WHARTON, Administratrix of Lewis M. Wharton, dec'd.
Or B. F. GILKESON, her Attorney. 139

Bristol.

IT HAS NOW BEEN PROVED BEYOND DOUBT, that a Cheap Cash Store has been needed in this town, and that the people can appreciate the advantages of such an establishment is shown by the extensive patronage we have received since we have started. Every good housekeeper whether they be high or low, rich or poor, will naturally go where they can buy the cheapest,—therefore our custom is rapidly increasing, and we are now doing twice the amount of business we first calculated upon, and, notwithstanding the croaking of a few, with old fogy ideas, we assert that we have saved to the town a large amount of trade by withdrawing the necessity for buyers to travel to the city to obtain goods at the right figures. We continue to sell the best Cotton, 6 cents, Skirt Braid, 5 cents; gents all linen hemmed Handkerchiefs, two for 25 cents; ladies all linen Handkerchiefs, 7 cents; splendid Corsets, 50 cents; ladies Striped Skirts, 50 cents; ladies Calico Wrappers, $1.25, Chemises, puffed bosoms, 50 cents; Tucked Skirts, 60 cents; Army Blankets, $2.00 per pair; men's Overalls, 40 cents, ladies Ruffled Aprons, 30 cents; inch wide Silk Ribbon, 12 cents per piece or 2 cents per yard; ladies Leather Belts, 10 cents, gents Undershirts, 25 cents, best Calico remnants, 7 cents; Toilet Soap, 3 cents; Castile Soap, 3 cents; Washing Soap, 4 cents; gents mixed Half Hose, 10 cents; white Half Hose, 10 cts; half Linen Shirts, 75 cents; good white Shirt, $1 00; navy blue Shirts, $1.17 and 1.50; good Black Tea, 35 cents, Rio Coffee, 25 cents. Just received from bankrupt sale—2,000 yards of Embroidery and White Goods which we are enabled to sell at astonishingly low figures—most of them less than cost of importation. Call and see us, but don't buy unless you find the goods as cheap as Philadelphia or New York prices, and don't come unless you have the CASH.

J. H. WOOD, 58 Mill Street,
BRISTOL, PA.

Agent for Peerless Paper Pattern Company, and Moore's Cold Water Soap. 933

To the Public!

THE UNDERSIGNED having established an agency for the sale of

REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,

in the Borough of Bristol, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is about to prepare his catalogue of property for this season's sales.

Persons having property for sale, by sending a description of the same to his office, they will be entered in the Sales Register, and published in the Catalogue without charge.

Special advertising, in city or country papers, will be done if ordered, at publisher's charges.

Customers by Railroad are met at any of the stations and taken to view properties for sale, without charge.

A duplicate Register is kept at his office No. 112 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, for the convenience of city customers.

E. G. HARRISON,
No. 44 Mill Street,
55 BRISTOL, PA.

New Machine Shop.

E. L. BANES & BROTHER,

General Machinists

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of all who use machinery to facilitate their work, to our improved tools for Repairing all kinds of Machinery.

WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

Shop: Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,
BRISTOL 914

J. R. HAMILTON,

DRUGGIST,

No. 63 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Drugs, Medicines, Paints,

OILS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles,

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions carefully compounded. 75

THE INDEPENDENT

Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

EFFECTS INSURANCE on Real and Personal Property, on the strictly mutual principle, in Bristol and parts adjacent.

GEORGE W. RHAWN, President.
WATSON COMLY (Byberry P. O.), Sec'y and Treas.
JOSHUA V. BUCKMAN, Agent,
1085 Bristol.

J. V. BUCKMAN,

Surveyor & Conveyancer,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

AND

General Insurance Agent.

BRITOL, PA.

Office on Radcliffe Street, a few doors above the Delaware House, and under the Observer Printing Office. 22

MEAT! MEAT!

MILTON WEBSTER,

AT THE

Corner Mill and Cedar Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.,

KEEPS always on hand a large supply of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, &c. Also Smoked Hams, Bologna Sausage, Smoked Shoulders, and Prepared Meats of all kinds.

Special inducements given cash customers. 28

New Market House

BY

DAVID G. MICHENER,

No. 103 Mill treet, Bristol. Pa.,

(East side of Canal Bridge.)

Excellent Beef, Sausage, &c., constantly on hand, cheaper than the cheapest.
895

HENRY A. SCHEETZ.

HAVING REBUILT HIS SHOP IS NOW PREPARED TO DO

All Kinds of Wheelwrighting,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Shop: Wood Street below Mill,

BRISTOL, PA. 67

Miscellaneous.

SAMUEL GOSLIN,

DEALER IN

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,

Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty, believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 63

"MAGNOLIA" FLOUR MILLS.

J. R. MOON,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed, Grain, &c.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR A Specialty.
1058

S. T. BUCKMAN A. W. WATSON

DR. JAMES B. CANBY,

DENTIST,

Attleboro', Pa.

GRADUATE of Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, inserts Artificial Teeth with scientific and mechanical accuracy, and an artistic taste not to be excelled. Patients waited upon at their residences, when desired, without additional charge.
1042

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, COAL;

WOOD, LIME, FERTILIZERS.

West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure And Horse Stable Manure.

Cornwell's Depot, Bucks County, Pa.

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand, or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities, and lowest rates. 107

BURLINGTON

Marble Works,

BROAD STREET,

Opposite Railroad Depot.

G. F. COLEMAN,
1138 Proprietor.

JOHN CRAFT,

Carriage Builder,

44 WEST BROAD STREET,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

A LARGE assortment of first-class and second-hand Carriages for sale or exchange. First-class work only. Repairing neatly attended to.
1064

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM B. DELANEY,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

BROWNSBURG, PA.

REPAIRING neatly and promptly attended to. The public is invited to give me a call. 1061

J. M. VANDEGRIFT,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.

HORSE-SHOEING, REPAIRING, &c., promptly attended to on reasonable terms. 1075

JOSEPH WILDMAN,

Manufacturer of

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,

OXFORD VALLEY PA.,

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly and promptly attended to. The public are invited to inspect our stock. 1051

J. C. BROWN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

Carriages and Wagons,

EMILIE, PA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRING. Sausage Meat cut and seasoned. Give us a call. 1053

WESLEY CAREY,

Manufacturer of

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,

PENN VALLEY, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 12

SAMUEL W. SICKEL,

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT AND HEAVY

Wagons and Carriages,

Newtown, Pa.

REPAIRING AND PAINTING neatly done.
1089

ALEXANDER CROSSON,

Manufacturer of

Wagons and Carriages,

TULLYTOWN, PA.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. The public are invited to give me a call. 1087

JOHN ROBERTS,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

WAGONS,

MECHANICSVILLE, (BYBERRY),

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Repairing and Painting a specialty. 1070

EDWIN OSMOND,

BREAD AND CAKE BAKER.

Newtown, Pa.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUITS,

STRAWBERRIES, &c

Give us a call. 1043

CORNELL & BLAKER,

(Successors to Roberts & Fenster,)

NEWTOWN, PA.,

Dealers in

COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, Heaters, Ranges, and all kinds of Tin, Copper and Hollow Ware. Tin Roofing and Spouting executed promptly. Water Rams, Cisterns, and Lead Pipe furnished, and Plumbing executed. 991

Z. TAYLOR BLINN,

Cigar Manufacturer,

NEWPORTVILLE, PA.

CIGARS of all kinds constantly on hand. Give me a call, and I guarantee you satisfaction both in quality and price. Special attention paid to orders. 973

PAXSON PURSEL,

NEWTOWN, PA.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Advertises by selling goods cheap, and only pays for this space for the benefit of the paper. 987

WATSON & BUCKMAN,

NEWTOWN STEAM SAW MILL,

AND

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD,

IS THE PLACE TO GET DRY LUMBER AND SMOOTH MILL WORK. 37

JAMES JENKS,

HARNESS MAKER AND TRIMMER,

ATTLEBOROUGH, PA.,

HAS on hand or manufactures to order Heavy and Light Harness, both double and single, light and heavy Collars and Bridles, Lap Ropes, Blankets, Fancy Linen Sheets, Whips, Horse Brushes and Combs, Web Halters, Leather Halters, Horse Boots, &c. Also, Pierson's Harness Oil and Soap. All orders promptly attended to 818

Established 1847
JESSE L. STACKHOUSE. WM. M. STACKHOUSE.

J. L. STACKHOUSE & SON,

EMILIE, PA.,

Dealers in

Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, and all articles usually kept by druggists generally.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours 1051

MORSE & MINER,

Manufacturers of

IMPROVED

Egyptian Roofing.

OFFICE, 105 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Factory, Berks Street, above Ninth,

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1875.

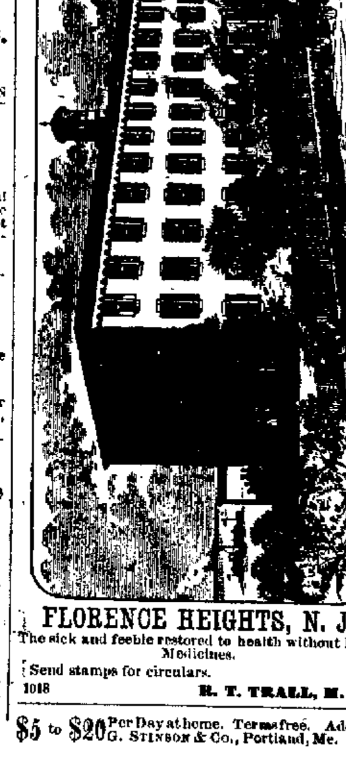
MR. E. C. FLOCK,
Attleboro', Bucks County, Pa.

Dear Sir—You are hereby authorized to sell and use our Patent Egyptian Roofing in Bucks County, Pa., or any other territory in the immediate vicinity, except Bristol township.

Respectfully,

1091 MORSE & MINER.

HYGEIAN HOME,



FLORENCE HEIGHTS, N. J.

The sick and feeble restored to health without Drug Medicines.

Send stamps for circulars.

1018 **R. T. TRALL, M. D.**

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. 832

Bristol.

J. S. THOMAS,

SUCCESSOR TO S. PIKE.

Radcliffe Street, Bristol.

HARDWARE

AND

Iron Store.

One Price, and That the Lowest.

STEEL,
IRON,
NAILS,
HORSE SHOES,
BOLTS,
LOCKS,
FILES,
AXES,
SAWS,
PLANES,
HAMMERS,
HATCHETS,
AUGERS,
BITS,
GIMLETS,
SCREWS,
SHOVELS,
SPADES,
SCOOPS,
FORKS,
RAKES,
HOES,
MATTOCKS,
PICKS,
SEIVES,
SADDLERY,
KNIVES AND FORKS,
SPOONS,
POCKET KNIVES,
BELLS,
BRUSHES,
CASTORS,
HOOKS,
POTS,
KETTLES,
PANS,
BROILERS,
CORN-CUTTERS,
SCYTHES,
CLOTHES WRINGERS,
CHAINS,
SCALES,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
WEIGHTS,
MEASURES,
ROPES,
MOULD BOARDS,
SLEIGH BELLS,
BOY'S SLEDS,
SKATES,
ICE CREEPERS,
MEAT CLEAVERS,
MEAT SAWS,
TRAPS,
MUZZLES,
NOZZLES,
COFFEE MILLS,
CARDS,
BRUSHES,
CURRY COMBS,
WHIPS,
SPURS,
CANS,
LANTERNS,
CANDLE STICKS,
SLAW CUTTERS,

And every conceivable article which should be kept in a Hardware Store.

We hope by strict attention to the interests of our customers, one price and that the lowest, marked in plain figures, to secure a fair share of the trade. 106

Bristol.

1875. Fall and Winter. 1875.

CABEEN & BEATTY

Invite attention to their Well Selected Stock of New

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH COMPRISE THE NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF THE SEASON.

We offer SPECIAL BARGAINS in

Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brillaintines.

LARGE STOCK OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SUITINGS.

Black Beavers, Water Proofs in all colors.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Shawls—both long and square.

MERINO UNDERWEAR, for both great and small, in great variety.

Groceries! Groceries!

BOTH PLAIN AND FANCY, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 780

THOMAS B. HARKINS.

MANUFACTURER of IRON FENCE.

A Large Variety of Cast and Wrought Iron Fence, from $1.50 to $2.25 Per Foot, put up.

STRENGTH AND BEAUTY COMBINED.

Those that are inclined to patronize home industry can be suited in price and quality by calling and seeing for themselves.

BREAD PANS, CELLAR GRATINGS, PLOW CASTINGS,

PATENT SHUTTER FASTENER, and other small articles for sale cheap.

ALL KINDS OF FINE CASTINGS MADE TO ORDER.

Foundry—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad, Bristol.
11

MRS. J. MERRICK BROWN,

No. 45 Mill Street three doors below Wood t.

JUST RECEIVED, A NEW SUPPLY OF

DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES.

A Full Line of Hosiery, from 10 Cents up.

GENTS', LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF CORSETS FROM 50 CENTS UP.

A Complete Assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades.

Also, GREAT VARIETY OF HUMAN HAIR,

Imitation Goods, Curls, Frizzles, Rolls and Braids. Combings made up in any form. Perfumery, Stationery, &c., WHITMAN'S CHOICE CONFECTIONERY, Sewing Machine Needles and Oil. Pinking and Stamping done.

Making my purchases at the lowest cash prices and selling at small profit, I am enabled to sell as low as can possibly be purchased in Philadelphia or elsewhere. 103

HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE!

New Stove Store.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE JUST OPENED AT

No. 5 Mill Street, opposite Radcliffe.

Where we have in stock and for sale a large assortment of **Cooking, Parlor, Hall and Office Stoves, Parlor Heaters, Fire Place Heaters, Hot-Air Furnaces.** Also, a general assortment of PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN WARE, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ROOFING, SPOUTING, &c.

JOBBING AND REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. All work warranted.

A. BARNARD,
82 **No. 5 Mill Street opposite Radcliffe Street.**

JOSEPH SHERMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

SHUTTERS AND FRAMES,

Siding and Flooring,

MOULDING AND BRACKETS,

IN EVERY VARIETY.

Mill—Dorrance Street, west of Railroad,

69 **BRISTOL, PA.**

Boatman's Grocery Store,

LOCK NO. 3, ON CANAL.

LEWIS WOOLMAN.

EVERYTHING IN THE BOATING LINE, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. 891

CHARLES W. OSMOND,

Bread and Cake Baker,

NO. 101 MILL STREET, East Side Canal Bridge,

920 **BRISTOL, PA.**

CYRUS HILLBORN. H. C. WORSTALL.

HILLBORN & WORSTALL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE IRON AND STEEL,

WOODEN-WARE, Tin-Ware and Slate Mantels, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, French and American Window Glass, Putty, Fertilizers, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Marble Dust, Building Sand, Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, and manufacturers of Fitch-Wheels. Agents for Laflin & Rand's Powder Company. **NEWTOWN, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.** 1041

DEACON'S FANCY MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

94 High Street, Burlington, N. J.

MILLINERY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR FALL AND WINTER.

TRIMMED HATS, Ostrich Feathers, French Flowers, Black Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Veils, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Silk and Lace Ties, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions, &c. 110

Bristol.

Great Closing Out Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.,

At A. J. HIBBS' Store,

No. 95 Mill Street, Bristol.

BEING about to relinquish the storekeeping business, I am now offering my entire stock

AT LESS THAN COST PRICES.

Gents' Under-Shirts and Drawers, Buckskin Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds, Knit Coats, Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Oil-Cloths, Crockery and Earthen-Ware, &c., &c

CALL AND PRICE THEM! 152

W. GRACE,

[LATE OF THE FIRM OF GRACE & TAYLOR.]

House, Sign,

And GENERAL DECORATIVE PAINTER,

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging.

FURNITURE Repaired, Grained and Varnished. GRAINING on an entire new principle, for Halls, Dining-Rooms and Libraries, greatly superior to the old methods.

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HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY, belonging to the estate of the late JOSEPH B. PENNINGTON, I wish to inform the people of Bristol and vicinity, that the business will be fully maintained in all its branches now, and very largely extended next spring. The business will remain at the old stand until next spring when I intend removing it to my Photograph Gallery, corner Mill and Pond street. I shall enlarge my building, putting my Photographic Gallery on the second floor, and fitting up the first floor elegantly for the store.

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Such as Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
Such as Calicoes in pieces and in remnants.
Such as Cassimers, light and dark.
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Such as Water-Proof Cloakings.
Such as Towelling, all kinds.

The above mentioned goods we are daily receiving fresh invoices, which we intend to sell to the satisfaction of every customer.

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In variety, at the lowest market prices

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Which is offered at the most reasonable cash prices.

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Constantly on hand. Fifty per cent. less than usual price.

A full line of PLAIN AND FANCY

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits. Tomatoes 12½ cents per can.

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BEST MEATS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

IS AT

R. SNYDER & SON'S,

Dorrance Street between Wood and Pond,

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CANNED FRUITS,

Vegetables in Season,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, DRIED BEEF, MACKERAL, NOTIONS, &c.

A Choice Quality of

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Always on hand.

All goods delivered free 751

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A full line of the Groceries and Vegetables in season.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
24

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A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man.

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SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES &c. All kinds of Fruits and Vegetables in Summer, at the lowest cash prices. 1088

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Can always be found a full line of

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And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 18

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Special care given to China Glossing.

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Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Siding, &c. of the different grades, constantly on hand and made to order, which our facilities enable us to sell at very reasonable prices.

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In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.

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Grain Bought

At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.

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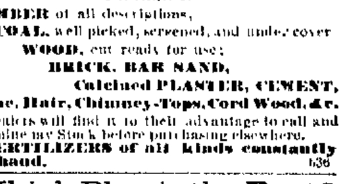

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FERTILIZERS of all kinds constantly on hand. 636

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